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18 June 1985

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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18 June 1985

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ANGOLA

U.S., INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO RSA TROOPS NOTED

MB250957 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The international public opinion has strongly condemned the sabotage attempt against the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda Province by a South African commando group last Tuesday. The BBC said that the presence of the unit in Angola was no surprise, but stressed that for the first time racist South Africa was forced to publicly admit the presence of groups operating inside the People's Republic of Angola after having pretentiously announced its alleged total withdrawal from southern Angola.

It will be noted that the confirmation of the presence of the South African commando group in Angola was made by General Constand Viljoen, the chief of the general staff of the racist army, in a statement where he defined the mission of the group of saboteurs as one of gathering information on the basis of SWAPO and the ANC.

In Washington, the official reaction to this foiled criminal action did not surprise even those who are the least aware of the privileged ties between that capital and Pretoria. A State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, pointed out that the presence of the group of saboteurs in Angola was contrary to the U.S. objectives in the region. Bernard Kalb said that his country's policy in the region was purely of respect for and inviolability of the borders and the fight against violence.

Commenting on the sabotage attempt, Dick Ambrose, the general director of the U.S. Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, said that he would have been very angry if the action had been carried out.

CSO: 3400/298

ANGOLA

BBC REPORTS ON CAPTURED, DEAD RSA SOLDIERS

MB250933 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 25 May 85

[From "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan Government claimed this week that a team of 3 white South African saboteurs operating in the northern enclave of Cabinda had been intercepted and wiped out. They were allegedly aiming to hit the oil installations on the Cabinda coast. For its part, the South African Government, while not admitting that its saboteurs are operating on Angolan soil, said that it had lost contact with a group of what it described as information gatherers. The South African Government also said that its forces were still operating in northern Angola, because it had been established that the area was now, as it put it, the main base area for training members of the ANC and it has requested an urgent meeting with the Angolan Government to discuss the incident. Robin White asks (Jane Badgerol) in Luanda what evidence the Angolan authorities have produced of the sabotage operation.

[Begin recording] [(Badgerol)] Well, on the 2030 television news we saw two dead white soldiers in coffins. They were fair haired and bearded, and they seemed to be in their early 30's and we also saw one captured white soldier who did not speak to the camera, but he was filmed at close quarters and he was receiving a drip. Now, these are the three SADF soldiers which the Ministry of Defense has referred to. They also showed the captured material that has been seized with the team of three. There was 1 (Sincal) shortwave radio set and 2 ultra shortwave radio sets and a walkie-talkie, 3 9-mm caliber pistols, 3 Sterling rifles with silencers, 16 lampet mines, 2 incendiary bombs, knapsacks, water flasks and 4 packets containing high power explosives.

[White] What were the circumstances in which the Angolan defense forces came across them?

[(Badgerol)] They were discovered in Cabinda Province at the Malongo oil complex, which is an on land complex with sort of grassy and scrubby bush. And they were discovered there as they were preparing to commit sabotage armed with these various explosives and limpet mines.

[White] So, what about the South African claim that they were just on an intelligence-gathering exercise?



[(Badgerol)] Well, it must be a very weird kind of intelligence-gathering exercise when you arm your chaps with incendiary bombs, limpet mines and high power explosives.

[White] Now, has this kind of thing ever happened before?

[(Badgerol)] Yes, indeed, there has been a regular series of considerable acts of sabotage in the country a long way from the southern border with Namibia, but the outstanding case and also the one furthest north so far until this attempt was, of course, the attempted blowing up of the Luanda oil refinery which was carried out by a South African commando group and bits of white body were discovered in the counterattack. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/298



ANGOLA

# IMPORTANG DIRECTOR GENERAL REPORTS ON 1984 ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 85 p 3

[Interview with IMPORTANG Director-General Lourenco Neto by Eurico Xavier of ANGOP; date, time and place not given]

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola, through its Angolan Importing Central Organization (IMPORTANG-U.E.E.), for the fulfillment of its import plan in 1984, signed more than 600 contracts, the equivalent of 150 trade operations, for an overall amount of 10 billion kwanzas (\$330 million).

Created in July 1977, IMPORTANG's activities are concerned with the importing of products for supplying the population and for the development of the country pursuant to the national plan and the instructions of higher authorities, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Trade, of which the company is a part.

According to its director, Lourenco Neto, during an interview granted to the Angolan Press Agency [ANGOP], IMPORTANG signed contracts with companies throughout the world, provided they are commercially compatible, with the exception of the Republic of South Africa and Israel because of their regimes, which are condemned worldwide.

During the interview, Lourenco Neto spoke of the principal activities of his company, the possibilities of a greater cooperation with China, nonfulfillment of plans, professional training of workers, among other things.

We now proceed to publish the content of the interview.

ANGOP: What is IMPORTANG and when was it created?

Director General: The Angolan Central Importing Organization (IMPORTANG-U.E.E.) is a commercial company with a legal personality and administrative and financial autonomy, ruled by the provisions contained in its bylaws and regulations, by the rules applicable to state economic units and, supplementarily, by the legislation current in the People's Republic of Angola.

IMPORTANG is a company considered strategic and of a priority nature, and it has its headquarters in Luanda and performs its activities throughout national territory.

ANGOP: What are the principal areas on which it bases its activities?

Director-General: IMPORTANG has the objective of importing products for supplying the population and the development of the country pursuant to a national plan and the orientations of the higher authorities, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

ANGOP: How many contracts did it sign in 1984, with which firms, what types of articles were imported, and what was their financial value?

Director-General: IMPORTANG signed nearly 600 contracts to fulfill its imports plans, which is the equivalent of nearly 150 trade operations. In this respect, and because the number of contracts may appear exaggerated, we would like to explain that because of legislative provisions of customs and other organizations of surveillance and control linked to the national economy, IMPORTANG, like all importers, is obliged to carry out its trade operations with contracts for each port of destination.

This means that if in an operation dealing with beans IMPORTANG is asked by the ordering unit for a quantity of beans be delivered, for example, to the ports of Namibe, Lobito, Luanda or even Cabina, it would have to enter into four different contracts to cover one single operation.

In the world of international trade there are several trading companies, which in their importing and exporting activities sell the most varied products. For this reason, it is most of the time more advantageous to make a direct contract with them than to go directly to the producers. Those advantages do not refer only to the price factor, but also to the guarantee of quality and timely delivery of the product contracted for. That is the reason that some times we sign a contract for the supply of several products with a single supplier.

However, it is worth saying that IMPORTANG signs contracts with companies in all parts of the world, which are commercially compatible, with the exception of the Republic of South Africa and Israel.

For the 1984 plan, IMPORTANG imported products which included such things as food products, including beverages; articles for hygiene and cleaning, textiles, footwear, clothing and bedding, sports articles, raw materials for the food industries, clothing and textiles, fertilizers, products for poultry raising, including chicks and fertilized eggs, toys and a varied range of products and articles destined for sale in the rural areas.

All that volume of imports totalled a sum of nearly 10 billion kwanzas, the equivalent of \$330 million.

ANGOP: What does the management of this company plan on doing within its sphere of action for 1985?

Director-General: Our main objective is the complete fulfillment of our import plan within the period established by higher authorities. However, it will only be done providing there is a complete involvement of all the agencies which directly or indirectly take part in the activities of foreign trade. Therefore, the action of IMPORTANG does not depend only on itself but also on the actions of other sectors with which it is interlinked. It is to be noted that the plan for the first quarter of 1985 has already been fulfilled, which in itself is a good sign.

On the other hand, we still want to improve our system in 1985 for the surveillance and control of operations accomplished by us, as well to improve the organization of the company, without which all the other prospects will come to nothing.

ANGOP: Do you believe that the role of IMPORTANG was positive in 1984, that is, did it in fact fulfill that which was stipulated despite the present existing difficulties?

Director-General: It is already the consensus of all the workers of the company that 1984 was the most positive year of this decade up to now.

In fact, if we were to go over the figures we have a little and if we take for example the range of food items, including the raw materials for the industry of the same branch, which in honor to truth is the most important branch of the company, not only because of the purposes for which they are used but also because of the financial considerations, we can easily arrive at the conclusion that in fact 1984 was positive for IMPORTANG despite the difficulties still existing at all levels in general, and particularly at the level of the agencies which are most directly linked to the activity of IMPORTANG: those ordering, the import licensing body, the banks, transporters, and so forth.

Of an overall plan for 607,541.6 metric tons, contracts were made for 602,375.1 metric tons, a fulfillment of 99 percent. Of the tonnage contracted for, and in compliance with the timetable for deliveries presented by each of those ordering, nearly 535,940.4 metric tons should have arrived in the country up to December 1984, the equivalent of 89 percent of the tonnage contracted. Only 434,111.7 metric tons arrived, which means 81 percent.

The nearly 8-percent unfulfillment was closely linked to problems of payment and transportation of the merchandise contracted under the FOB method.

It is well to emphasize that the 1984 plan including the quantities scheduled for delivery in the first quarter of that same year was only delivered to IMPORTANG on the last week of March, which is the same as saying that this organization began to execute its import plan with a delay of 6 months, if we consider that the provisions of the national plan instruct the importing companies to begin making their orders in October of the year prior to the plan.

ANGOP: What type of living conditions do the workers of this company enjoy and how many of them are there?

Director-General: In addition to the rights contained in the general labor law, and other legal provisions required by higher pertinent authorities, the workers of IMPORTANG enjoy transportation from their homes to the workplace and back. They also have a dining room with a capacity for serving nearly 180 to 200 meals per day (lunch).

Because it was necessary to perform work and improvements on the dining room, it was closed for 2 years (1983 and 1984), situation which has been overcome, since in 1985 our dining room was included in the list of activities reactivated.

We have not yet been able to resolve the problem of the day care center for the children of the workers only because of a lack of installations. We had harbored great hopes with the construction of the new installations for IMPORTANG, since we had planned an area in the building for social activities of the company. We know that the undertaking was approved and included in the plan for 1985.

Other social advantages enjoyed by the workers are the support the company gives them in the practicing of sports, whether they do so in representation of the company or even when they are members of the team of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Whenever possible, and particularly on the occasion of the anniversary of the company and during the festive season of the year, the workers are given some food and industrial products, depending on the possibilities of the national market, in addition to the fraternization among us. We cannot avoid saying also that we have decently celebrated the national holidays dedicated to children, such as 1 June, 1 December and Family Day, days on which children are usually given a modest lunch, recreation and a distribution of toys and other souvenirs.

IMPORTANG now has 158 workers distributed as follows: Supervisors, including management, 31; technicians, 45; employees, 66 and workers, 16.

ANGOP: Is the professional training of the staff in accordance with the name and activity of the company?

Director-General: As is obvious, all trade activity, the main objective of IMPORTANG, is established on technical-scientific bases, for which reason those who are active in it cannot act on empirical bases or principles in its execution.

Professional training of IMPORTANG workers, despite the present existing difficulties in the country, can be considered good and it is in constant and permanent improvement thanks to the effort and interest shown by the workers themselves in updating their knowledge, on one hand, and the concern



and importance attributed to this chapter of professional training by the company on the other.

Therefore, taking advantage of the good relations we have with some compatible and internationally known companies, almost every year we have workers abroad for periods of from 6 months to 1 year, who in contact with new techniques used in international trade, improve or specialize in this or that trade area relative to the list of products and articles which make up the items of interest to the company.

At this time we have specialists in the areas of cereals, grains, oils, fats, textiles and others which, because of their own basic training, advanced and medium-level courses, and in a community of efforts with those who thanks to a long professional experience managed to acquire practical knowledge, guarantee as a minimum the operation of the company.

On the other hand, and this without counting some workers who are already taking some courses at various levels, including the basic course at the Ministry of Foreign Trade personnel training centers, we have four workers taking the advanced course in foreign trade abroad.

We are optimistic about development of workers of the company with respect to their professional training.

ANGOP: With which countries does IMPORTANG normally sign its contracts, or are there fixed trade zones?

Director-General: IMPORTANG does not sign contracts with countries but with companies in countries located in the most varied areas of the globe, providing, as is obvious, that they observe certain principles and standards of international trade that are advantageous to the company and consequently to the country, such as price, quality and the guarantee of timely delivery pursuant to the contract schedule signed.

Within those premises, IMPORTANG has relations with companies based in France, the GDR, China, Zimbabwe, the USSR, Italy, and so forth.

Logically, there exist government commitments established by trade agreements, which almost always contain mandatory lists and/or indications of products for export and import by the signing countries.

On the basis of those trade agreements, and basically because of the annexed lists, there sometimes arises the need to define fixed zones, which without being zones of trade--and this in the true sense of the word--are at least fixed zones for the origins of some products, such as the republic of Cuba is at this time in the case of sugar. All the rest are zones of mandatory consultation for this or that product previously established by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

ANGOP: A new field of cooperation is opened with the People's Republic of China [PRC]. What can you tell us in that respect? At the same time, we

would like to know if there is something specific with other countries or firms which in Luanda participated in the first edition of FILDA-84 [Expansion of FILDA unknown]?

Director-General: With respect to cooperation with the PRC in the area of trade, and particularly in business, we are of the opinion that the opening in addition to being positive, was timely, if we consider the time at which it is taking place. As the comrades know, the leadership of the Chinese party and state have stated that one of the prominent factors of their foreign trade policy is an accentuated trade with the countries of the so-called Third World, with emphasis on those of the African Continent, and within that perspective, our country also is part of the group of those with whom China in fact wants to establish bonds of cooperation in the most varied fields, particularly trade.

Such a situation allows us, and this is in the area of trade, to speak directly with Chinese companies without having to use intermediaries for that. We can state specifically that the Chinese market is extremely interesting for us and in keeping with the range of products sold by IMPORTANG, we may find an answer to our search for certain products or articles, particularly those which make up the list of products for supplying the rural zones and which in our country are contained in the emergency program for sales in the rural areas.

In this respect, we would like to emphasize that IMPORTANG does not yet know the Chinese potentials and possibilities in the area of light industry, therefore, even before this opening, and within our entrepreneurial aggressiveness in the area by IMPORTANG and trade personnel, we had already penetrated the Chinese market particularly through companies located in Macao and Hongkong, where some trade missions have been going during the last 4 years, some looking for markets and others to make various purchases, particularly after 1982 after the signing of the financing agreement signed between our National Bank and the Macao Banking Institute.

In 1984, we can also say we had the professional privilege of being part of a government delegation which went to China. It was headed by the comrade minister of foreign trade and as a result of that same visit, a trade mission of the business sector consisting of personnel of IMPORTANG and EDIMBI, our main source of orders for products of Chinese origins, was present at the internationally known Canton Fair.

It must be noted that it was as a result of that last visit to the Canton Fair that we are now talking with Chinese companies and we may possibly sign some contracts for articles to be sold in the rural area in the amount of around \$15 million to \$20 million.

However, with regard to the second part of your question, first of all, I would like to extend our congratulations to FICOM [expansion unknown], and the Ministry of Foreign Trade in particular, and in general to all the agencies, which believing in the capacity for accomplishment of our people,



gave their support to the organization of the exposition so that the re-appearance of FILDA would be a certainty and a success. As for the question that the comrades would like to learn of something specific done by IMPORTANG during the fair, we think they refer to the signing of some contract and we inform them that IMPORTANG signed some contracts with companies of the Socialist Bloc, specifically the USSR, Cuba and the GDR for products such as soap, sugar, bedding, toys and some other consumer goods for supplying the population, which in passing we have been importing almost habitually from those countries.

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CSO: 3442/286

ANGOLA

ANGOP COMMENTS ON DOS SANTOS MESSAGE OF HOPE

MB210710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 May 85

[ANGOP commentary: "A Message of Hope"]

[Text] During Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' recent visit to the 5th political and military region, which includes the provinces of Huila, Cunene and Namibe, the supreme leader of the Angolan revolution held an important rally with the Cunene war refugees at (Cachada da Fera).

The speech which he delivered at (Cachada da Fera) is not just a reaffirmation of the fact that our party and government's attention is constantly drawn to the martyred residents of Cunene Province; it is an expression of the Angolan people's unequivocal solidarity and support for the direct victims of South African aggressions against the Young People's Republic of Angola.

In his words, there is a message of hope for the current struggle which we are carrying out on various fronts: the military, diplomatic, political and national reconstruction fronts. This hope is constantly being renewed, and it is already rooted in (Cachada da Fera), where responsible officials and the Cunene war refugees have been organizing themselves since 1981, struggling to regain those areas occupied by the racist South African Army, rebuilding cities, villages and destroyed housing, and taking the national flag to the border with Namibia.

The partial withdrawal of the South African forces from Cunene Province is the result of the struggle on various combat fronts, and is also a victory for the heroism of Mandume's sons, who, despite the difficult situation which they still experience, remain firm and courageous with high morale.

However, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos warned at (Cachada da Fera) that the withdrawal of the South African troops is not the definitive solution to southern Angola's war problem. There are other problems which remain unresolved. First, South Africa continues to support the UNITA armed gangs, supplying them with arms, ammunitions, uniforms, training, and transportation, in order to terrorize our population and destabilize our economy. Second, South Africa continues to oppress the Namibian people, and the Namibian people are certainly not going to lay down their arms without achieving their independence and freedom. This means, therefore, that we are going to continue making efforts even on the diplomatic front.

Our desire is to conquer our own land and attain peace. This is an objective and precise analysis of the current situation in southern Angola. This is a reality which is experienced daily by the martyred Cunene Province residents. In fact, a large portion of the South African troops which withdrew from Cunene Province and crossed the border did not move far. They are there, in occupied, Namibia, peeping from the barbed wire. South Africa introduced the armed bandits of the so-called UNITA forces in the liberated territories, so that with their direct support, they may pursue terrorist, destabilizing actions against our people and our economy.

The so-called UNITA army has no military worth whatever without the support it receives from South Africa, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, and this is known through direct experience by the officials, the population, and the armed forces stationed in Cunene Province.

On this issue, the supreme leader of the Angolan revolution unequivocally reiterated the justness of the principles of our policy of national unity and harmonization with our people's desire for complete independence. Symbolizing the unified will of the Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos proffered his hand to all Angolans who are in the UNITA ranks and who may have repented over the senseless war they are carrying out, and who may want to join other Angolans in the rebuilding of our country, because Angola is already independent. Those will be welcome, and they will benefit from the policy of clemency offered by the triumphant revolution, in the spirit of harmony and national unity.

The others--those whose act against the constitution and the will of our people, who came from outside with weapons in order to steal cattle, destroy homes, sabotage railroads and create various difficulties for our people--those will naturally not be accepted as Angolans, because they act as declared enemies of the Angolan people. According to the comrade president, for those there is only one word, and that is struggle, till the annihilation of their forces. This is the struggle of the people as a whole, of all Angolans, from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, where, in the military units, youths from all parts of Angola without racial, tribal, or educational differences, stand in the same trench, all aware that the enemy comes from outside, and that the enemy must be fought, firmly fought. They know that they must stand united and certain of victory.

The struggle is in Cunene Province, where the message of hope delivered by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is a certainty, a future already experienced today by the sons of (Mandume) and by all Angolans from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province who stand firm in all combat trenches on all fronts.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

CSO: 3400/287

ANGOLA

BUSINESSMAN CRITICIZES PORTUGUESE POLICIES

MB220847 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT May 85

[Text] Guedes da Silva, a Portuguese businessman, has said in Lisbon that the deliberate false information presented in his country against Portuguese-speaking African countries are being carried out in favor of the United States and the racist South African regime.

Guedes da Silva's statement was in support of the condemnation he made in Lisbon, when he stated that various Angolan counterrevolutionaries forbidden to carry out activities in the FRG were recently welcomed in Portugal. This welcome, according to him, is part of the so-called Portuguese foreign policy geared to interests which are total detrimental to the Portuguese people.

As an example of false propaganda, the Portuguese businessman said: if the number of killed and those taken prisoner claimed by UNITA against the Angolan Army were to be taken into account, there would be neither an army in Angola, nor Angolan airline aircraft or helicopters. He said what is happening to Portugal's relations with its former colonies only harms the Portuguese state. Guedes da Silva said that almost every day the Portuguese press carries some biased news on what is happening in Southern Africa, particularly in Angola, reflecting the ideological interests the respective newspapers represent.

As for Portugal's relations with its former colonies and other countries, Guedes da Silva said that Portugal should promote such relations without interfering in the internal affairs or the policies that those countries follow, as this is an exclusive problem of those states.

The businessman also expressed his concern that Portugal is promoting an African policy which mainly follows that of the United States. He criticized the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] led by Mario Soares for being guided by American interests. Guedes da Silva commended the impeccable actions of General Ramalho Eanes, Portuguese state president, in promoting relations with Africa. He said that the end of his mandate in 6 months' time will be profoundly detrimental to relations with Africa. The Portuguese businessman said that Mario Soares, PSP leader, might be elected, only to serve U.S. interests in his capacity as Portuguese president. He mentioned Freitas do Amaral as another presidential candidate who maintains great friendship and links with RENAMO and UNITA, terrorist organizations which are attempting to destabilize the progressive regimes in Angola and Mozambique.

CSO: 3400/287

ANGOLA

#### DIFFICULTIES IN PASTA INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Benguela--Massas Centro-Sul, a pasta factory, produced about 1100 metric tons of pasta in 1984, which is 92 percent of the 1200 metric tons planned, Julio Ferreira, company manager, reports to ANGOP.

According to the manager, the main reason for the failure over the past year to meet the plan is the obsolescence of the entire plant, which has shut down operations for long periods of time. "The equipment in place is about 30 years old, and the factory needs to be completely re-equipped," the manager stated.

Regarding the current condition of the equipment, Mr Ferreira added that in 1978 a team of Italian technicians surveyed the factory's needs for new equipment, and the results were forwarded to the central offices of the Ministry of Energy, but there has been no action to date to implement the survey's recommendations.

Irregular deliveries of raw materials and frequent power outages, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining spare parts and accessories for the machinery, were also mentioned as factors which affected production last year.

The factory, which operates 24 hours a day and produces an estimated 125 metric tons per month, is running at a deficit, caught between inefficient equipment performance and the pricing policy in effect for raw materials vs. finished products, which does not cover operating expenses.

According to Mr Ferreira, the situation worsened even further when the recent wage scale was put into effect, which increased salaries by 100 percent. The factory had been paying about 400,000 kwanzas in wages and now has a monthly payroll of about 800,000 kwanzas.

The factory, which has 96 workers, mostly in production, and whose finished products are sold to EDINBA's Central Supply Base 2 under contract, also supplies dining halls of companies assigned to the Ministry of Industry.

Meanwhile, for this year Massas Centro-Sul has a production plan calling for 1500 metric tons of pasta, but in the light of innumerable difficulties, modification of the plan is likely.

8844

CSO: 3442/275



ANGOLA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION SEEKS OIL PROJECT BACKING--An Angolan delegation led by Herminio Escorcio, Angolan National Fuel Company [SONANGOL] director, is in London to present a development project for phase 4 of the Gakula oil field in Cabinda Province to European banking institutions. The Angolan delegation, which seeks financing for the project by the institutions with which it has been maintaining contacts, leaves the British capital today for New York, also with the aim of seeking financing from American banks. SONANGOL, according to ANGOP, plays an important role along with Cabinda Gulf Oil in the exploration, development, and production of oil in Cabinda Province. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT May 85 MB/

45 UNITA MEMBERS KILLED--A total of 45 UNITA counterrevolutionaries were annihilated in operations mounted by the national defense and security forces between 3 and 7 May. The FAPLA operations, which were carried out in (?Camucuo), Huila Province, also resulted in the destruction of 5 bases belonging to the UNITA puppet group and recovery of 275 head of cattle. Also seized was a quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 May 85 MB]

HEAVY BLOWS DEALT TO UNITA--Angolan defense and security forces are continuing to deal heavy blows to the UNITA armed gangs. In Moxico Province 95 bandits were put out of action. Our regional station is on the line with further details. [Unidentified reporter] Continuing their fight for the total annihilation of the notorious UNITA puppet gangs, FAPLA forces put 95 UNITA bandits out of action in major operations carried out from 1 to 20 May in Mucussueje and Cafungo in Luacano municipality and in Luculo in Leua municipality. FAPLA also took 2 prisoners and seized 16 AKMs, 9 G-3's, 3,583 rounds of various ammunition, 3 AC-3 mines, 3 AP mines, 9 hand grenades, 5 60-mm mortar shells, 127 rifle magazines, and 4 RPG-7 shells. From Luena, this is the Moxico regional station of National Radio of Angola. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 May 85 MB]



YOUTHS ESCAPE MPLA MASSACRE--A total of 45 youths both girls and boys, together with a number of children, arrived safe and sound in Jamba from Malanje Province after a 62-day trip. The group, led by 24-year-old (Andrade Andre Sanscrito), left Malanje Province in panic and anger due to continuous massacres carried out by the MPLA against unprotected people. They also raped children and lonely elderly women and robbed livestock. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 17 May 85]

11 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED--National Defense and Security Forces have killed 11 counterrevolutionaries and captured another in military operations carried out in Moxico, Zaire and Huambo provinces. In the fighting, which took place between 6 and 11 May, various armaments and war equipment of South African origin were also captured. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/287

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--The Swedish Government will grant Botswana about 10 million pula for educational projects. An agreement to this effect was signed today by the vice president, minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, and the Swedish ambassador, Mr Engstrom. It says that the money will be used within the portfolios of the Ministries of Education, Local Government and Lands, and Home Affairs. [Excerpt] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 23 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/298

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

MDI LEADER FACES POSSIBLE CHARGE OF PLOTTING OVERTHROW

AB071510 Paris AFP in French 1308 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Bangui, 7 May (AFP)--Francois Gueret, a former member of the CAR government who was arrested on 14 February in Bangui, could be accused of plotting against the regime of General Andre Kokingba, it was learned on Tuesday from many informed sources in the CAR capital. The CAR authorities are believed to have proof that at the time of his arrest, Mr Gueret was preparing to overthrow the ruling "Military Committee for National Recovery" (CMRN) with the support of a group of "mercenaries."

The CAR authorities have, however, refused to confirm or deny these accusations. Up until now, no official explanation has been given for the arrest and continued detention of Mr Gueret who, on 13 February, was dismissed from his post of high state commissioner in charge of state enterprises and parastatals.

It is believed that the situation of this former member of the CAR government is now creating differences of opinion among military authorities, especially concerning the "advisability" of organizing a trial. Mr Gueret is on the premises of the "police station of the port" of Bangui. According to authorized sources, he is being well treated and his family may visit him.

Francois Gueret is one of the most prominent personalities in the political life of the CAR. In February 1981, he created the "Movement for Democracy and Independence" (MDI) and joined Gen Kokingba's government as high state commissioner at the presidency in April 1983. However, the MDI leader remained less than 10 months in that post, which is considered one of the most important in the regime.

Mr Gueret, who on several occasions called for a return to civilian rule and the restoration of the multiparty system, has often been criticized by the CAR political class as well as by the military for his "personal ambitions" and his tendency of not always being in "solidarity with the government," authorized sources have emphasized in Bangui.

CSO: 3400/234

ETHIOPIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF PDRE REMAINS GOAL OF WPE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

In spite of the transient problems with which Revolutionary Ethiopia is presently pre-occupied, its ultimate objective still remains the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE). That is why the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and the Revolutionary Government are currently engaged in all-round efforts to surmount the transient difficulties of drought and famine on priority basis.

The task is being carried out with the judicious utilization of the available resources, by tightening the belt as regards government expenditure and through the frugal living of the people as a whole. These measures are intended to encourage at the same time, the tangible economic growth of the country. In so doing we would be able to ensure a solid basis for the establishment of a People's Democratic Republic within economically self-sufficient Ethiopia.

The founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia itself is a major step in this direction. The country is in the correct path towards building a new democratic society under the vanguard Marxist-Leninist Party where only a decade ago the masses

were wallowing under the oppression and exploitation of the feudo-bourgeois system.

The main objective of the Ethiopian Revolution has been from the outset to uplift the down-trodden masses to a better life and steer them into establishing a prosperous democratic society.

Accordingly, the timely and priority task is to make the necessary ideological and organisational groundwork to attain the objective, as has already been worked out by the Party and the Revolutionary Government.

As the tenets of Marxist-Leninist principle unambiguously state, the working people will be able to bring about a new order wherein justice, freedom, equality and democracy prevail through their organisational and ideological strength under the vanguard leadership of a Revolutionary Party.

The Ethiopian Revolution erupted in the absence of any legal party in the country to lead the spontaneous wrath of the people in the correct path for a revolutionary redress of their legitimate grievances. Despite its lack of a vanguard Party leadership, the revolution continued mak-

ing fast headways unabated by the frantic resistance and machinations of internal remnants of feudalism and divisive narrow nationalists as well as external enemies of the country and reactionary forces of the surrounding area who were supported and instigated by international imperialism.

Thus appreciable efforts were exerted by the Revolutionary Government, which had from the very beginning enjoyed the full support of the people as a whole, in organising and politicising the masses in the defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the country and in the consolidation of the gains of the revolution with the triumphal formation of the Workers Party.

As the revolution continues to make steady headway towards its main objective, the Party and the Revolutionary Government are once again rallying the masses to live up to the challenging tasks of the day as they have done in the past. That is why presently the task of providing emergency food and establishing rehabilitation centres for famine and drought victims are being tackled on priority bases. These are part of the ultimate objective of establishing the People's Democratic Republic of

Ethiopia while at the same time coping with the day-to-day problems and transient difficulties facing the country through austerity measures together with the support of our internationalist friends and the solidarity of progressive forces. These timely tasks to be undertaken as we advance towards the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia have been already clearly specified in the 10-year Perspective Plan, the action programme of the Politburo and the recent resolution of the Second Plenum of the CC of WPE.

Workers throughout the country have once again made their readiness known to implement these measures and contribute their share towards the establishment of the PDRE at the May Day rallies held in Addis Ababa and elsewhere. This was in line with the series of resolutions of the Second Plenum of the CC of WPE specifying ways for the implementation of the measures intended not only to save the lives of compatriots affected by drought but also to rehabilitate and turn them into productive citizens that would in turn help towards establishing a prosperous People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA

LOCAL WPE COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The second regular meeting of the Addis Ababa WPE Committee wound up here yesterday after adopting resolutions on national and international issues and charting ways of further strengthening party leadership within its precincts.

In the day-long meeting held at the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), Comrade Lemma Gutema, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of Addis Ababa WPE Committee, presented a central report of the area.

The report on the Committee's plan of action for the coming six months was also heard by the meeting.

The participants later expressed readiness for the implementation of the resolutions passed by the Second Regular Plenum of the Central Committee of the WPE, noting that the resolutions help the realization of the action programme of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE.

The participants urged the launching of a series of programmes to enhance ideological and organizational capabilities of members, increased participation in economic administra-

tion by primary organizations and party bodies, and greater effort in streamlining production.

They also urged that strict measures be taken by both government agencies and mass organizations in cooperation with the general public against profiteering merchants. They recommended that much attention be given to the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) which would mobilize the youth in construction activities.

Furthermore, the participants called for party bodies to strive for a joint and coordinated function of mass organizations as well as to popularize within them ideological objectives and enhance the active participation of UDAs, trade unions and defence squads.

The report presented by Comrade Lemma encompasses the efforts made by the Addis Ababa WPE Committee to translate into deeds the economic, political, social and organizational policies charted by WPE, the ideological work directed and organized by the committee, and the activities accomplished in Addis Ababa to solve the drought problem.

He explained that accomplishment



after the eruption of the revolution and since the formation of WPE are of special character and deserve to be given special emphasis. He said that party leadership rests on the ability to lead and not on mere aspirations and that, accordingly, the capability of party leadership is to be measured by ideological maturity and organizational capability.

Comrade Lemma explained that the party is giving its leadership when international situations are complicated, when the struggle being made to overcome backwardness is far from being smooth, when the lives of millions of compatriots are in danger because of drought and when the construction effort and the class struggle have assumed a complex character, under the circumstances it is important to attach special consideration to the ideological work, he said.

He further pointed out that to alleviate the shortage of bread in the city, the construction of five bakeries is underway which would produce over half a million bread daily.

The construction work of three of the bakeries is reaching completion, he said, adding that when the bakeries start functioning they will increase bread production in the city by 30 per cent.

Comrade Lemma also recalled the contribution made by the residents of the city towards helping the drought victims. Mass organizations are taking care of 235 children from the drought hit areas, he said. Comrade Lemma also spoke about the measures taken to solve the problem of firewood. Comrade Girma Zewge, Chairman of the Addis Ababa WPE Committee Control Commission, presented a report on the activity of the

commission. The Participants later approved the report following lengthy discussions.

Meanwhile, the second regular meeting of the WPE committees of Eritrea, Kaffa and Arasi regions were conducted yesterday in Asmara, Jimma and Asela respectively.

During the meetings, the first secretaries of the regional WPE committees presented reports reflecting the activities undertaken following the holding of their first regular meetings.

Chairmen of the respective WPE Control Commissions also submitted reports covering the past six months, following which recommendations for the adoption of future programmes were duly adopted after extensive discussions.

In his report to the meeting in Arasi region, Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, said that development activities are being stepped up in the region with the view to curb the effects of the drought by launching irrigational projects and encouraging mass participation in vegetable cultivation.

A plan has been worked out in this connection to distribute 16,817 quintals of improved seeds and develop 530 hectares of land through irrigation, he said.

At the meeting held in Kaffa region, Comrade Begashaw Atalai, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, explained the mass participation to rehabilitate compatriots affected by drought in accordance with the directives of the Politburo of the CC of WPE.

He said that in the first round of the rehabilitation programme, 9,695 heads of families have been settled in four provinces of the region. Encouraging development activities have also been registered in irrigation agricultural activities, he said.

At the meeting in Eritrea region, Comrade Tefera Wonde, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE committee, said in his report 191,404 quintals of grain, 9,383 quintals of nutritious food and other types of relief items were distributed through the regional RRC office in line with the programme of the Politburo of the CC of WPE to tackle the problem of drought. He elaborated on the measures taken to make drought-affected compatriots self-supporting citizens.

CSO: 3400/263

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

REGIONAL WPE COMMITTEES--The WPE Committees of Hararghe Bale, Gamo Goffa and Sidamo regions held yesterday their second regular meetings during which they assessed accomplishments since the founding of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and they approved the programme of action for the next six months. In the meetings held at Harar, Goba, Arba Minch and Awassa, the WPE committees held extensive discussions on the progress reports of WPE activities and the work of the control committees since the first regular conferences of the respective regions. After democratic discussions the reports on the programme of action for the next six months were adopted. Resolutions were adopted at the end of the meetings on accelerating construction of the new order and on intensifying the on-going struggle. Similar WPE Committee meetings will be held consecutively in other regions. The reports on political, economic, social and cultural activities were presented to the meetings which approved the reports after lengthy discussions. The reports also dealt with the WPE activities in the respective regions in tackling the drought problem and providing succour to the compatriot affected by the recurrent drought. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 May 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/263

GHANA

# INTERNATIONAL PEACE SEMINAR ENDS IN ACCRA

AB171843 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 85

/Text/ The International Conference on Peace and Liberation has ended in Accra. At the closing session today, a member of the PNDC /Provisional National Defense Council/, Mr Ebo Tawiah, noted that the acute economic problems facing Africa have given rise to more neocolonialist manipulations. He said while African states strive for political accord and unity, they should also integrate their economies to enhance the achievement of a rapid continental growth in respect of the utilization of resources, specialization and markets. Mr Ebo Tawiah paid tribute to Ghana's first president, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, and said people the world over acknowledge him as (the true?) expression of mankind's desire for liberation, peace, and progress. On the conference itself, he said the cordial atmosphere which characterized its deliberations is an expression of the solidarity that binds the world's progressive forces.

On his part, the president of the World Peace Council, Mr Romesh Chandra, said it is only with the intensification of the efforts of peaceloving peoples that the danger of nuclear war will be minimized.

Earlier, the delegates discussed and adopted a number of resolutions on the economic problems in Africa, the situation in southern Africa, the arms buildup, and the threat of a nuclear war. They condemned the American Star Wars program and the continued deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe. The delegates stressed that the fundamental causes of poverty, famine, drought and death are to be found in the imperialist domination of the economies of Africa and that the struggle for economic independence and self-reliance is a basic component of the liberation struggle.

There was a message of solidarity with Nicaragua. Other messages were sent to the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and the Nonaligned Movement.

CSO: 3400/316

GHANA

OBENG DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR

AU231231 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 85 p 2

/Excerpts/ On Tuesday /21 May/ Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the ministry of foreign trade, discussed the further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Ghana with Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana.

The interlocutors agreed that trade relations between the two countries have been successfully developed and there are good preconditions for a further expansion. /passage omitted/

On the same day Dr Christian Scholwin, state secretary in the Ministry of General Engineering, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Building, and Paul Victor Obeng discussed the possibilities of further intensifying economic cooperation between the two countries. /passage omitted/

CSO: 3400/316



GHANA

# FIVE TO FACE FIRING SQUAD FOR BANK FRAUD

AB232056 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 May 85

/Text/ The public tribunal in Accra today sentenced all the five people involved in the 26.7 million cedi fraud at the Social Security Bank /SSB/ to death by firing squad. They are Bernard Apete Odonkor, senior accountant of the bank, Joseph Kwame Adu, a businessman, and Abraham Tetteh Paddy of the Meat Marketing Board. The other two accused persons now at large are Kobina Abbam, assistant accountant of the SSB, and Nathan Addioo, managing director of Adna Constructions. According to the prosecution, they stole settlement advice forms belonging to the bank, forged signatures on them, and paid the monies into the accounts of the agreed companies as payment for stationery supplied to the bank by the companies.

Reading the judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Addo Aikins, said even though it has been established that the accused persons have stolen the money, not even one pesewa has been recovered from any of them. He said from his own investigations, the tribunal has come to the conclusion that part of the stolen money went to dissidents and subversionists. Mr Aikins said the tribunal is also of the view that there are still others at their posts in the bank who should be investigated. He said the tribunal wonders why these deals, which started in 1983, could not be detected until now. The tribunal is not satisfied with the glaring negligence displayed by the authorities of the bank and called for a complete overhaul of the accounting system of the bank for the purpose of plugging all loopholes that allow criminals to manipulate to their advantage.

The tribunal directed that all the property of the accused persons should be traced and confiscated to the state. It also praised the internal auditor of the bank, Mr Christophe Atsitsovi, for his vigilance and recommended his promotion.

CSO: 3400/317

GHANA

#### FOUR MORE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN BANK FRAUD CASE

AB272120 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 May 85

/Text/ Four more people were sentenced to death by firing squad by the Public Tribunal in Accra today for their involvement in the fraudulent withdrawal of over 37 million cedis from the Bank of Ghana between November last year and May this year. They are Mark Nyame Bowham and Albert Nyole Swanzy of the Accountant General's Department. The other two are Koi Tawiah and Emmanuel Bekor from the Ministry of Local Government. The fifth accused person, Peter Bimfo, a junior accounts officer of the Accountant General's Department, was acquitted and discharged on the grounds that he had no criminal intent with regard to the role he played in the deal.

According to the chairman of the tribunal, Mr Kofi Bosompim, Peter Bimfo was sent with a requisition form for a government checkbook from the Bank of Ghana as a normal schedule. He pointed out that the total of 84,000 cedis he received at different times from bowham was a loan which he had requested prior to and after the collection of the government checkbook. The charges against the other four people were conspriacy to commit crime and doing an act to sabotage the economy of Ghana.

According to the prosecution, Bowham and the three others, through the stealing of requisition forms and forging of signatures, managed to secure a government checkbook from the Bank of Ghana in November last year. They forged signatures on the check leaves and succeeded in withdrawing a total of 37.3 million cedis over the period. Bowham was intercepted at a police checkpoint on 19 May this year with 70,000 cedis in his car boot but was unable to account for the money when confronted. He was arrested and sent to the Castle where investigations led to the discovery of the fraud. Before passing sentence, the chairman, Mr Bosompim, spoke of the need for a thorough probe into the activiites of the Accountant General's Department to ensure that all loopholes are plugged. He recommended an immediate radical shakeup of the department.

Describing the deal as one of the greatest frauds in the annals of the country's history, Mr Bosompim said the perpetrators have proved to be undesirable in the society and deserve to be condemned. He ordered that all their property be confiscated to the state.

CSO: 3400/317

GHANA

NAVY URGED TO PROTECT WATERS AGAINST ILLEGAL FISHING

AB260822 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 May 85

/Text/ A suggestion has been made to the Ghana Navy to consider protecting the country's territorial waters against illegal fishing. This was contained in a speech read on behalf of the managing director of Mankoadze Fisheries, Mr Robert Ocran, at a convention of the Western Command of the Ghana Navy in Sekondi. According to Mr Ocran, the southern limit of the country's economic zone in the Atlantic Ocean has been virtually left unprotected from poaching by foreign fishing vessels. He commented that from time to time foreign vessels fishing in the country's waters with impunity. This is because they have never been challenged or have never sighted any patrol boats.

Mr Ocran pointed out that this situation is quite unlike other Western African countries where foreign fishing vessels which attempted to fish in their territorial waters are promptly arrested and fined heavily. Mr Ocran said there are about 100 of these foreign vessels operating along Ghana's side of the Atlantic.

The managing director observed that at present the Ghana Navy has not been organized to protect the country's territorial waters and consequently it is unable to offer any assistance to the fishing fleet. He suggested that knowledge in fishery should be included in the navy's naval training program.

Mr Ocran said the Intergovernmental Oceanography Commission, which was set up recently, should try to emphasize the importance which Ghana must attach to her marine resources and to protect the heavy investment pumped into the country's fishing industry.

CSO: 3400/316

GUINEA-BISSAU

CAPITAL OF GUINEA-BISSAU THROWN INTO DARKNESS

AB241633 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 24 May 85

[By Carolina Fonseca]

[Text] Bissau, 24 May (AFP)--Unlighted streets at night: only one out of six wards of city receives electricity at night and for only 4 hours. With the exception of the presidency, embassies, some official services and enterprises considered here as real insets of light, "Bissau by night" resembles an ocean of darkness.

Powercuts in Bissau have become a normal part of daily life, but the situation seriously deteriorated last month following a serious breakdown in the main electricity generator. The sole generator presently supplying the capital with electricity can only produce 2,750 Kw, whereas Bissau's electricity needs are 4,000 Kw. Hence, the distribution of electricity is rationed: 4 hours a day for each of the six wards.

The first consequence of this situation is that the only daily newspaper in the country, NO PINTCHA (FORWARD), appearing three times a week, did not appear for 15 days in April. The national radio station, which has a small autonomous generator, was able to continue its broadcasts. The other consequence is that the inhabitants of Bissau have gone back to the kerosene lamps, which had been abandoned since the country attained independence in 1975.

Bissau's energy problem is presently very critical, an authority at the Guinea-Bissau Water and Electricity Company told AFP, adding, however, that it could be partly settled by the end of June. He announced that a turbine for a 2,140 Kw generator to boost the production of the only electricity generator still operational will soon be delivered to the national electricity company. Furthermore, a team of East German technicians are expected soon in Bissau to deliver spare parts and repair the main electricity generator of the capital.

According to him, Guinea-Bissau wants to quickly improve its energy situation, especially in the capital. The authorities have already submitted an application for the acquisition of a 4,000 Kw generator to a mission of the African Development Bank. Besides, very soon, with the help of the USSR, Guinea-Bissau plans to install gas-oil generators in all the regional capitals of the country.

The fact that several industrial enterprises possess their own electricity generators increase energy consumption and the external debt of the country whose energy bill (petroleum and petroleum products) amounts to \$12 million a year. Guinea-Bissau plans to reduce this petroleum bill and find a long-term solution to the country's energy problem by the construction of the Saltinho Dam (southern part of the country) and through other works envisaged within the framework of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG which includes Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal).

The Saltinho hydroelectric dam will cost about \$80 million and will produce 20,000 Mw. Feasibility studies of the project are financed by the World Bank, France and a Portuguese company.

CSO: 3400/313



KENYA

PARLIAMENT ADOPTS CEREAL BILL; MINISTER COMMENTS

EA232213 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 23 May 85

/From the "Today in Parliament" Program/

/Excerpts/ /passage omitted/ Parliament passed the national cereals and produce board bill with some amendments. Replying on behalf of his ministry, an assistant minister for agriculture and livestock development, Mr George Mwicigi, told the House that the country has 5 million bags of maize in reserve at the moment, and that many more bags were being bought and stored. Mr Mwicigi informed the members that the country was capable of storing up to 9 million bags of maize, adding that the storage capacity will be increased to 11 million bags when new stores are constructed. The assistant minister further said that Kenyans consumed 230 /as heard/ bags of wheat per month, 20,000 bags of rice per month, and 10,000 bags of beans per month. On maize, he said, they consumed 400 /as heard/ bags of maize per month, adding that this sometimes increased up to 1 million bags per month. Mr Mwicigi appealed to Wanjichi not rely on maize alone, as other food grains were also important. /passage omitted on drought cycle/

He also said that movements of grains will be relaxed once the country has plenty of food, and measures will be taken to ensure that there was no illegal exportation of food.

On prices of beans and cashew nuts, the assistant minister noted that the price was dictated by the world market, but he urged farmers to continue producing as the government was ready to assist them market their produce when prices are (unfavorable?) /passage omitted/

CSO: 3400/320

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL TOURS MAPUTO, CONDUCTS 'FRANK' DIALOGUE

MB231225 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday afternoon toured various economic units near People's Forces Avenue in Maputo. The head of state took the opportunity to closely inspect the situation of those economic sectors.

Many people milled around the places toured by President Samora Machel to greet him. A frank and open dialogue was immediately established between the leader of the revolution and the crowd that went to the place on various issues. The question of fighting and liquidating the armed bandits and defending the fatherland was one of the main issues that were discussed.

The end of armed banditry, as was pointed out during the dialogue, is the essential condition for the solution of the grave economic and social problems plaguing the Mozambican nation. The crowd spontaneously demonstrated its hatred of the armed bandits and its dedication to effectively participating in the fight to defend national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

SO: 3400/307

MOZAMBIQUE

MANGWENDE SAYS OAU HAS WITHSTOOD TEST OF TIME

MB260653 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, says the OAU has withstood the test of time and has overcome many crises on the political and economic fronts.

In a speech read on his behalf in Harare to celebrate Africa Day yesterday, Comrade Mangwende said the organization has now matured and (?is poised) to overcome any challenge.

He said the OAU has been dedicated to the promotion of unity among independent African states, the consolidation of their hard-won independence, and the struggle for the total liberation of the continent.

Comrade Mangwende said the OAU has achieved the greater part of its mission to liberate the continent, with the help of progressive nations. He said there remain only a few pockets of colonialism, mainly in South Africa and Namibia, adding that it is a matter of time before these countries become independent.

Africa Day commemorates the founding of the OAU. Comrade Mangwende also said it is a day to reflect on what remains to be done in the fulfillment of the novel goals proclaimed by the founding fathers in 1963.

CSO: 3400/313

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN EXPERTS STUDY JOINT COOPERATION--Experts from Mozambique and Angola have been studying matters relating to agriculture, sports, culture, industry, fishing, transport, trade, and banking since yesterday in Maputo. The meeting will also draw up a draft action program for the 1985-86 period to be submitted for review by the joint economic cooperation commission of the two countries which will meet shortly. The experts delegations are led by Geraldo (Chirinza), director of the Africa-Middle East division in the Mozambican Foreign Ministry, and Simeao Manuel Pedro, director of the Africa, Asia and Latin America Division of the Angolan State Secretariat. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 May 85 MB]

MATERIALS FROM GDR--Supply of raw materials from the GDR for the operation of the Cometal Mometal enterprise in Maputo increased lately from \$700,000 to \$1.2 million. This was announced at a meeting held at the equipment enterprise within the solidarity week marking the 10th anniversary of national independence. At the meeting it was also disclosed that 74 Cometal Mometal workers have received scholarships for training in various skills in the GDR. The meeting was attended by a member of the GDR-Mozambique Solidarity Committee. The solidarity week under way in the country observed solidarity with Europe yesterday. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 May 85 MB]

GDR RELIEF AID--A total of 10,400 tons of various products, including garments, electrical appliances, furniture, consumer goods, and others have been unloaded in the port of Beira. The consignment is part of a gift worth more than \$1 million from the GDR. The GDR consulate general in Beira said the gift is from the German people to the Manica, Tete, Sofala, and Niassa Provinces. [Summary] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 May 85 MB]

OFFICIAL LAUDS CIVILIAN COMBAT INITIATIVE--Major (Tembo), chief of general staff of the Zambezia Provincial command, defended the need to involve the population in the combat against the armed bandits. Major (Tembo) underlined that the latest FPLM military operations were a serious setback for the armed bandits, despite their desperate attempts to survive. Major (Tembo) was speaking at a recent meeting of the military units situated in the Gurue District, which analyzed the political-military situation in the region. Veterans of the armed struggle of national liberation living in Lioma also attended the meeting. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 May 85 MB]

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--The Governments of Mozambique and Italy signed in Maputo today a contract for the development of the first 4,000 hectares of the fields irrigated by the Corumana Dam. The project is worth 29 million dollars to be financed by the Italian Government and is expected to be completed over a period of 2 years. [Excerpts] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 May 85 MB]

PORTUGAL DROUGHT DONATION--Portugal's State Secretary for Cooperation Eduardo Ambar yesterday presented to the Mozambican Government a donation of medicine and clothe valued at about \$1 million for the victims of natural disasters in our country. Eduardo Ambar, who made the symbolic handover of the donation to Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, said on the occasion that the gesture demonstrated the solidarity of the government and people of Portugal with the dramatic situation being experienced in Mozambique. The spirit with which we did it must be understood as one of true solidarity between peoples and fraternity between Portugal and Mozambique, Eduardo Ambar stressed. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/313



NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

LANDMINE KILLS 3 NEAR OSHAKATI--The South-West African Broadcasting Corporation reports that three civilians were killed near Oshakati yesterday when their vehicle hit a landmine. They were Mr (Ishuna Angula), Mr (Johannes Amagonjo), and his daughter, whose name has not yet been released. The incident occurred about 3 km north of Oshakati. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 28 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/298

NIGERIA

JOINT COMMISSION MEETING WITH PRC SET FOR JUNE

AB081754 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (NAN)--The second session of the Nigerian-Chinese Joint Commission will take place in Lagos next month, sources close to the Chinese Foreign Ministry said in Beijing today. The sources told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Beijing that the commission was charged with the responsibility of facilitating closer mutual economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The first economic and trade treaty between Nigeria and China was signed in 1971 and was renewed in 1982 while the first session of the Nigerian-Chinese Joint Commission was held in Beijing in 1982.

In another development, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has held talks behind closed doors with his Chinese counterpart, Mr Wu Xueqian, on bilateral and international issues. Sources told NAN that both sides expressed regret that the volume of trade between them had declined to an "insignificant level in an inverse proportion to the warmth of political relations and the size and population of both countries."

The two ministers, the sources said, agreed that full political backing be given to the Nigerian-Chinese Joint Commission meeting so that existing trade and technical agreements could be fully implemented and new areas of economic cooperation developed.

CSO: 3400/234

NIGERIA

AGREEMENT ON RETURNEES SPELLED OUT

AB081414 Paris AFP in French 0826 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Lagos, 8 May (AFP)--The 700,000 illegal immigrants, who now have only 3 days to leave Nigeria, could well return there legally after 3 weeks by taking advantage of an agreement signed by 16 West African countries including Nigeria, an African diplomatic source said in Lagos. In fact, according to the ECOWAS protocol agreement signed in May 1979 in Dakar and ratified on 5 June 1980 by the 16 member states, citizens from the member countries can freely reside in any other country of the community as from 5 June 1985.

The protocol agreement stipulates that during the first 5 years, citizens from the member countries will be allowed freedom of movement as well as of residence not exceeding 90 days in any other country belonging to the community. This is the law now in force. The African diplomatic source indicated that according to the agreement, the citizens will have the right of residence during the second phase (from 1985 to 1990) and that during the third phase (which will begin in 1990), they will have the right of establishment.

Although none of the countries most directly concerned (Ghana, Niger, Benin and Chad) has officially criticized Nigeria's sovereign decision--with the exception of Benin which accused Lagos of failure to respect its commitments and which closed its borders for some days--some other countries, such as Ivory Coast which boycotted a summit conference recently held in Lagos, have given the impression of showing some disapproval. Finally, some other countries, which are impressed by Nigeria's power and which do not dare to openly oppose the decisions of the military regime, have been wondering what would become of Nigeria should countries like Sudan--which has 4 million Nigerian residents--or Ivory Coast and Ghana, which have 1 million each, decide to expel them. "The country, which claims to be the older brother in Africa, is busy driving away its younger brothers," a diplomat said on Tuesday.

CSO: 3400/234

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

DECLINE IN OIL DRILLING--Oil drilling activities in the country declined consecutively in the first quarters of this year. According to the anticipation of the NIGERIAN PETROLEUM NEWS, 16 oil wells were drilled in January, 13 in February, while 8 wells were drilled last month. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 85 AB]

1984 PETROLEUM PROFIT TAX--Lagos, 9 May (OPECNA/PANA)--Nigeria collected \$5.95 billion as petroleum profit tax in 1984 out of a total revenue of \$6.94 billion, David Olorunleke, director of the Federal Inland Revenue Department, said in Lagos. In 1983, the country's petroleum profit tax had amounted to \$4.59 billion out of a total revenue of \$6.08 billion, he added. Under the 1985 national budget, the present administration is working towards reducing Nigeria's dependence on oil revenue so as to reduce its current contribution of about 90 percent. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT 9 May 85 AB]

NEED FOR TECHNOLOGY STRESSED--THE DAILY TIMES harps on the need for Nigeria to start building her military and industrial technology. It remarks that with the country's leading role in Africa, it needs not wait to be told by the Western nations before realizing the fact that technology cannot be voluntarily transferred. The paper points out that the so-called developed countries are resolved to hold and jealously guard their technology secrets from developing nations. This, the TIMES says, explains the stone-walling attitude of Western multi-national corporations to the vital issues of technology transfer. The paper therefore urges the federal government to urgently bring together our leading scientists from all over the world to begin the noble cause of a realistic technology transfer. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 85 AB]

GHANAIAAN BUSINESSMEN PROFIT--Lagos, 9 May (NAN)--Some Ghanaian businessmen in Lagos now make brisk business by hiring 15-ton trailers at 6,000 naira each for transporting fellow countrymen, who had been staying in Nigeria illegally, to Accra at N30 per head. An investigation conducted by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) at an Ijora bus stop in Lagos, shows that apart from the fixed fare, passengers were charged extra fees, depending on the size of their luggage. One of the businessmen, who gave his name simply as Kofi, and who hired three trailers and was seen collecting fares from passengers, told NAN that two of the trailers had left before our correspondent called there. At another bus stop in Ijora, NAN was told that four trailer loads of Ghanaians

left Lagos in the morning. Those who were seen departing by a NAN correspondent were chanting songs punctuated with "dabo," which is Yoruba vernacular means "good bye." Those who could afford more comfortable means of transportation like buses were charged N55 per head and asked to pay extra for their luggage. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1650 GMT 9 May 85 AB]

ALTERNATIVE TO IMF LOAN--Commenting on the IMF loan, the BUSINESS CONCORD stresses the need for the federal government to take a decision on it. The paper feels that it is time for the authorities to stop further speculation on the issue by ending the negotiations because of its rigid conditions. The BUSINESS CONCORD reiterates its earlier opposition to the IMF loan package, which conditions, it says transfer the control of the economy to foreign experts. It clearly states that no Third World beneficiary of the loan has ever emerged from its economic woes. As an alternative to the loan, the paper says that the government should try to significantly improve its management effectively. Equally necessary, says the paper, is for the government to set up a counter trade committee to monitor the deals over this track. In the candid opinion of the BUSINESS CONCORD, counter trade will offer alternative sources of imports, if properly managed. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 May 85]

PAPER CRITICIZES REPATRIATION HANDLING--The NATIONAL CONCORD expresses dissatisfaction over the official handling of the recent massive exit of illegal aliens. The paper feels that government's poor implementation of the quit order has created more problems. It identifies some of the lapses as the delay in opening the borders and government's refusal to extend its deadline for the illegal aliens to leave the country. The CONCORD also criticizes the inability of the security agents to forestall the aliens' rampage at the Murtala Muhammad airport. The paper believes that the incident raises serious questions over the commitment and efficiency of the nation's intelligence and security agencies. The CONCORD therefore calls for high-level inquiry into the entire operation. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 85 AB]

PAPER COMMENDS REPATRIATION HANDLING--The ordeal of illegal aliens during their departure from the country engages the attention of the GUARDIAN. It said the instruction that the immigrants must not be allowed to take more than 20 naira out of the country was ill-advised. Another serious problem the aliens faced, continued the paper, was the refusal of the Benin Republic authorities to open her borders. The GUARDIAN also recalls the rampage at the Murtala Muhammad airport which was sparked off by hunger. However, the paper wonders why Nigeria has to spend so much money regularly on the expulsion of illegal aliens. It stresses that the matter was very serious because no fool-proof method has so far been found to stop them from coming back. Nevertheless, the GUARDIAN commends the Nigerian police and soldiers for their mature and disciplined behavior under pressure, and in view of the problems they faced. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 May 85 AB]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH URUGUAY--Nigeria and Uruguay have signed an agreement under which both countries can exchange trade, technical knowledge and



expertise. The agreement also provides for other forms of economic cooperation. The minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun, said in New York that the accord was in keeping with the policy of the federal military government to enter into cooperation agreements with countries that have similarities with Nigeria. The minister, who was in New York on his way home after signing the agreement, also held talks with representatives of General Motors on possible cooperation with Nigeria. Details of the meeting were not disclosed but reports say officials of the U.S. company will soon visit Nigeria as a followup to the meeting in New York. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 May 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/235

**SEYCHELLES**

**SOVIET MARINE RESEARCH COOPERATION REPORTED**

**Victoria NATION in English 11 May 85 pp 1, 2**

**[Text]**

A lengthy report on scientific research carried out in Seychelles waters by four Soviet vessels over the past few months was handed over to National Development Minister Jacques Hodoul yesterday afternoon by Soviet Ambassador, Mikhail Orlov.

The presentation at Mr Hodoul's office in Independence House was attended by Dr Selwyn Gendron, the Chief Technology for Development Officer of the Ministry of National Development. He explained afterwards that the report was the result of work carried out by some 200 Soviet scientists during recent missions by the Professors Bogorov, Lavrentyev, Nesmeyanov and

Vinogradov, all vessels belonging to the USSR Academy of Sciences. Most of the research was done in the waters around Mahé, Ile aux Vaches, Coetivy, Farquhar, Desroches and Alphonse.

The report comprises biochemical, bathymetric, oceanographic and ocean-thermal energy related data, which are accompanied by various samples of sediment, seaweed and other material taken from the sea bed.

Dr Gendron explained that the report would be very useful in assessing the ocean thermal energy potential of Seychelles waters and the possibilities for the industrial use of algae and seaweeds.

CSO: 3400/257

SEYCHELLES

DIVERSIFICATION OF TECHNICAL AID SOUGHT

Victoria NATION in English 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' efforts to obtain technical assistance from a broader range of countries until it can satisfy its own manpower needs look to be succeeding after Mrs Simone Testa, the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, returned home yesterday from what she described as "very fruitful" visits to Rumania, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom.

In the two East European socialist states of Rumania and Yugoslavia, Mrs Testa established contacts with government officials dealing with technical assistance, discussed the possibilities of such aid to the Seychelles Government and local parastatal companies, and studied the two states' civil service and administrative structures and manpower development programmes.

Very understanding

Speaking at Seychelles International Airport soon after her arrival yesterday morning, Mrs Testa said that during her six days of talks in Rumania and seven days in Yugoslavia, she found the officials she met with to be very understanding of Seychelles' problems in qualified and professional manpower and very willing to help.

Mrs Testa was particularly impressed by a sophisticated gynaecological clinic she visited in Ljubljana, the capital of the republic of Slovenia in Yugoslavia which is sending a gynaecologist to work in Victoria Hospital in June.

Mrs Testa ended her European trip with a week of similar talks in London where, among other business, she reviewed technical assistance to Seychelles from the Commonwealth Secretariat and signed an

agreement to allow the BBC to broadcast programmes to East Africa via transmitters to be set up on Mahé.

Summing up, Mrs Testa said, "My visit was very fruitful, especially considering that we have now successfully established good working contacts with two more countries which are prepared, and also as well qualified as any in the West, to help us with whatever technical assistance we may need."

Mrs Testa said that because of Seychelles' pre-independence ties, the country had tended to turn to Britain and France for technical assistance, the more so because local administrative officials lacked proper contacts with the right people in other countries. "Now, for example, we know who to go to in Rumania or Yugoslavia and how to go about requesting technical cooperation there," she explained.

CSO: 3400/257

SEYCHELLES

TRADE DEFICIT LOWEST IN FIVE YEARS

Victoria NATION in English 8 May 85 pp 1, 10

[Text]

SEYCHELLES'S trade deficit fell by five percent in 1984 to the lowest figure in five years, despite a four percent increase in imports and a 15 percent drop in exports.

The R22 million drop in the deficit to R435 million in 1984 was due to the value of re-exports, mainly to ships and aircraft, rising to a record R160 million, 43 percent more than in 1983.

The total value of imports during 1984 was R617 million, an increase of R23 million compared to 1983, but still R24 million less than the 1982 record of R641 million. The figure also includes food, fuel, machinery and manufactured goods imported as part of aid programmes.

The total value of domestic exports was R21 million, a R4 million decrease over 1983.

During 1984, imports of mineral fuels, which made up over 30 percent of all imports, rose by over a quarter. The increase was mainly for fuel to be resold to foreign fishing boats.

Food imports rose by 17 percent, with the biggest increases in rice and sugar. However, the value of live animal imports tumbled by 85 percent and the

amount paid for animal feed fell by 28 percent.

Machinery and transport equipment made up 23 percent of all imports, manufactured goods 19 percent and food 18 percent.

While imports of clothing fell in value by a quarter from R13.8 million in 1983 to R10.3 million the following year, imports of yarn, fabrics and other material used by the sewing industry rose by 29 percent from R15.6 million to R20.2 million.

Bahrain, through its petroleum, supplied 17 percent of Seychelles's imports in terms of value in 1984. Another 16 percent came from the United Kingdom in the form of food, chemicals, machinery and manufactured goods. The remaining top three sources of Seychelles' imports were South Africa (eight percent), Singapore (seven percent), and Djibouti (petroleum — seven percent).

The value of copra exported by Seychelles fell by 28 percent while cinnamon crashed by 65 percent.

However, frozen and fresh fish earned 17 percent more to firmly establish themselves as Seychelles's top export nowadays.

SEYCHELLES

VICTORIA-NEW DELHI STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

Victoria NATION in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Text]

**INDIA is ready to strengthen cooperation with Seychelles in any fields it can, Youth and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis said on his return yesterday from a week's visit to the subcontinent.**

Colonel Berlouis, who delivered a message from President Albert René to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi (photo), said at the airport that the Indian authorities assured him that their country was ready to cooperate in any fields possible and wherever Seychelles felt help was needed.

Minister Berlouis's visit was at the invitation of Indian Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, with whom he held talks. He also visited defence installations including the Western Naval Command base in Bombay.

Last Tuesday, Minister Berlouis said at a dinner given in his honour by Mr Rao that Seychelles was greatly concerned by the growing militari-

sation of the Indian Ocean and the threat that nuclear weapons pose.

Defence Minister Rao called upon countries of the Indian Ocean to unite in the fight to retain the region as a zone of peace.

The Seychellois delegation, which also included Lieutenant Leonard Lablache of the Seychelles People's Navy, also discussed international issues with the Indian Minister of State responsible for Foreign Affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan.

Minister Berlouis was met on his return today by his Principal Secretary, Mr Ralph Adam, members of the Defence Council and the Indian Chargé d'Affaires in Victoria, Mr Ram Kishan.

CSO: 3400/257

SEYCHELLES

PRASLIN AIRPORT IMPROVEMENTS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 16 May 85 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts]

**THE first control tower to be built in Seychelles outside the International Airport on Mahé should be directing landings and take-offs on Praslin, at night as well as during the day, by late next year.**

Under a R4 million project to enlarge and expand the Amitié aerodrome, a bigger runway will be built, terminal facilities will be enlarged and resited, lighting will be installed for night flights, a control tower and new fire station will be set up, and the airport will generally be made safer.

Air traffic between Mahé and Praslin has expanded drastically since Amitié's narrow bitumen seal airstrip was completed 13 years ago. Last year over half the tourists who came to Seychelles visited Praslin and by March this year traffic to the island had risen by almost 16 percent.

And things promise to get busier and busier. The current revival of the tourism industry shows no sign of abating and the Government is readying it-

self to launch major development on Praslin.

Never was a bigger aerodrome needed more urgently than now.

Preliminary works have already started and five blockers will soon be moved to new farms to make way for the longer runway. The main construction, by Works Enterprises Ltd, is expected to start in about three weeks.

The runway will be lengthened from 800 to 1,200 metres and widened almost four times from six to 23 metres. This will easily take larger aircraft than those landing at Amitié now and fits in snugly with Air Seychelles' plans to buy bigger aeroplanes for its domestic fleet.

The runway will be surfaced with asphalt and will have lights along it to allow aircraft to land at night and in poor visibility.

The control tower and fire station will be built opposite the current terminal. The fire

station will have space for three tenders and later for an ambulance also.

The new and larger terminal will be built further back from where the current one is to make way for an aircraft parking apron. This will also allow aeroplanes to move more freely between the terminal and the control tower.

Mr Casey Pereira, the engineer in charge of the project which is being financed through the United States economic support funds, assured airport users that the work would be carefully programmed so as not to interfere with flights and the movement of passengers and aircraft. For example, as the new terminal is to be built on a new site, the construction work will not affect daily business in the current building. This will be knocked down only when the new terminal is ready.



SEYCHELLES

IYY YOUTH SEMINAR HELD AT ANSE ROYAL

Victoria NATION in English 3 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**ANOTHER CALL for Seychellois youth to play a more effective role in the development of their country was made at the International Youth Year (IYY) Seminar at Anse Royale yesterday when Seychelles' top youth official, Mr Ralph Adam, encouraged young people to participate more positively in the struggle to create a New Society.**

Addressing about 200 delegates and guests at the opening ceremony in the polytechnic auditorium, Mr Adam, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Secretary for Youth and Sports, Chairman of the SPPF Youth League and Principal Secretary responsible for youth, stressed that there could be no development without the participation of the people, including those who were young.

Noting that development and participation formed part of the IYY theme of "Participation, Development and Peace", Mr Adam said, "Every one of us, and especially you the youth, must be conscious of our role and responsibilities in the development of the country."

His words echoed those of

the SPPF Secretary for Social Affairs and Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr Joseph Belmont, at Wednesday's opening of a Labour Day seminar. Held at the Maison du Peuple, this was organised by the National Worker's Union (NWU) to look at youth and employment in keeping with the IYY spirit.

Turning to the subject of peace, Mr Adam said, "Of course we want peace in the world and in the Indian Ocean, but we also want peace in our own country, at home, at work and in our hearts."

Mrs Martha René, the Chairperson of the National Coordinating Committee which organised the three-day seminar to highlight IYY activities in Seychelles, explained, "This year, the young Seychellois must realise the importance of their participation in national development for the life and evolution of their soci-

ety and also the valuable contribution they can make to the future of Seychelles and to the safeguarding of peace."

**The country's future**

Recalling President Albert René's words in a 1980 speech, the IYY Committee chairperson quoted: "In the eyes of our children today, a light of hope that did not exist three years ago burns brightly. On that hope we will build our future and no-one will cause us to stumble."

The young, Mrs René continued, were the country's future, hence the commitment of the government to their welfare and development.

"A nation is built by the positive will and contribution of its people," Mrs René said. "Our country is a young one and our future is bright and prosperous."

The young people of Seychelles, Mrs René continued, had so much to look forward to. Many of the older people in the audience, she pointed out, never had even a fraction of the opportunities given to the youth of today.

Quoting the President again, Mrs René said, "Only by giving

the best of ourselves will we be able to create the material benefits necessary to sustain a prosperous society."

Calling for honest and constructive views from the seminar participants, Mrs René said that it was only through communication that they would be able to reach other.

She pointed out that often a breakdown of relationships between parents and their children was caused by a lack of communication and a subsequent erosion of mutual respect. There had to be understanding, love and interest in both sides.

### **Self-help**

Talking directly to the youth, Mrs René said; "You can achieve a great deal through self-help. You do not need crutches — throw them away.

Be proud of yourselves, shoulder your responsibilities and help to build our nation.

"Be disciplined, but above all be true to yourself and your country."

The seminar, made up of delegates from the SPPF, the Government, primary schools, the National Youth Service, the Polytechnic, the Pioneers, the Law Courts, the National Council for Children and the Rehabilitation Centre, then spent the rest of its first day discussing youth vis-a-vis health and "risk taking", both in plenary and group sessions.

Today they will look at youth vis-a-vis responsibility and peace.

THE fear some workers have of better trained youngsters and the tendency for some young people to seek high posts and big salaries as early as possible were just two of a host of issues discussed at the Maison du Peuple on Wednesday in the

Labour Day seminar on "The Role and Place of Youth in the World of Work".

Impressed by what he described as "the seriousness and sincerity" of the participants' approach to youth problems and responsibilities at work, Mr Francis MacGregor, a member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee, hoped at the end of the seminar that its resolutions and recommendations would be actively followed up and not end up simply as eloquent but ineffectual statements.

Closing the one-day meeting, Mr MacGregor then reminded the 35 delegates from the National Youth Service (NYS), the district youth and the National Workers Union (NWU), that Seychelles was one of the foremost countries in the world as far as caring for the young was concerned. "We really believe in our youth as our hope for tomorrow," he said.

He called on young people to appreciate what was being done for them and to lend a hand in making Seychelles an even better place to live in.

"I also ask you to be patient with us, to try to understand us because like you, we would very much like to solve your problems quickly," Mr MacGregor said. "It will take much time and effort to find solutions to your problems but it will be done," he added.

### **Demoralised**

One thing that the participants felt often demoralised young workers was the fear or mistrust that some older people, especially when in positions of authority and responsibility, had for ambitious and often better-trained youths with new ideas.

This concerned young workers much more than many people realised, the seminar felt, because youths seeking work tended to put prospects at the top of their list of priorities.

On the other hand, many young people were impatient and wanted to move up too quickly without proving their worth and with little respect for the long years of service put in by those above them.

Such attitudes often led to strained relations and loss of respect, with older workers dismissing the young as being presumptuous and the young not recognising the value of experience and in turn labelling older workers as being jealous and old-fashioned.

### **Experience and maturity**

The seminar felt here that refresher courses were important, especially in getting both young and old to "speak the same language" at work so that the modern training and new ideas of the one would complement, and not come into conflict with, the experience and maturity of the other.

The seminar strongly deplored the fact that many young workers were too concerned only with themselves — their pay and their prospects of getting promotions or salary increases — and lacked a collective spirit.

Some young people flitted from one job to another in search of bigger salaries.

There was a need for more cooperation at the cost of individual competition at work, the seminar said, and young workers had to be made to understand that they were not working only for themselves, but also for their communities and the society as a whole.

Other young people could not keep their jobs either because they could not decide what they wanted to do or because they were irresponsible and ill disciplined and did not like taking orders or being corrected.

All this, the seminar pointed out, showed that young people had to be trained for and placed in the right jobs where they felt there were good prospects and they were doing something worthwhile, and that what they were doing was appreciated.

### **Generation gap**

It was also felt that if a young worker did not come from a family that was harmonious and disciplined and where the father, mother and other members did not share responsibilities willingly, it affected the youth's concentration and stability in his job.

The seminar was concerned that something had to be done to bridge the generation gap both at home and at work that once again resulted in young people and their elders losing respect for, and not cooperating with, each other.

Youth counselling, meetings between working youth and group discussions with parents, all at the community or district level, would help ensure motivated and stable young workers, the seminar believed.

The seminar noted that the Government's emphasis on providing people with more on-

the-job and in-service training was very important in increasing productivity and efficiency and therefore giving added impetus to the national development effort.

The participants also expressed concern about the number of young Seychellois sent abroad for training but who did not return or who, if they did return, did not stay long in the country before leaving again.

### **Harmonious relationship**

Underlining how crucial it was to have harmonious relations between workers and between workers and their management, the seminar suggested that regular meetings, good communications and exchanges of information within a work place, more worker participation in decision making and even informal get-togethers outside working hours would help.

The result would not only be better cooperation, but also more respect for each other as individuals and for each other's work.

The resolutions and recommendations are to be forwarded to the NWU, which organised the seminar with the collaboration of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Youth and Defence, and also to the SPPF Youth League.

SEYCHELLES

DE ST JORRE'S EUROPEAN TOUR REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text]

**IMPROVING cooperation with governments, international organisations and non-governmental bodies, strengthening diplomatic relations with Europe and promoting the Creole language and culture worldwide — these were but the main objectives of a recent three-week visit to the United Kingdom, France, Greece and Austria by Mrs Danielle de St Jorre, the Principal Secretary for Planning and External Relations.**

Mrs de St Jorre returned last weekend describing the trip as very fruitful. She explained that in the UK and France, to which she is accredited as Seychelles' High Commissioner and Ambassador respectively, she accompanied President Albert René in his cooperation talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President François Mitterand and other senior representatives of the two governments.

Apart from that, Mrs de St Jorre also reviewed Seychelles' cooperation with several aid organisations in London and Paris. She discussed the progress of current projects and examined the possibilities of more help in a wide variety of fields.

In London, Mrs de St Jorre discussed cooperation with top

officials of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth's central body for joint consultation and cooperation between member countries and which puts into effect decisions for collective action; the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) which, as part of the Secretariat, provides technical assistance in economic and social development to member states; and the Commonwealth Foundation which promotes cooperation activities to raise professional standards.

At the Commonwealth Institute, a centre for displaying the arts and culture of member countries which all have permanent stands there, Mrs de St Jorre visited the Seychelles exhibit which was recently reorganised and updated. Her aim was to see if the stand really portrayed an image that the country wanted.

Another organisation Mrs de St Jorre held talks with in London was the British Executive Service Overseas (BESO), which provides short term technical assistance of three to six months.

CSO: 3400/257

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN COOPERATION ACCORD--The economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation accord signed on 14 May 1984 in Algiers was ratified here yesterday. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in French 17 May 85 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 3400/257

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. COMMENT ON SENATOR'S NAMIBIA SPEECH NOTED

MB180744 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] A report from Washington quotes a State Department official as saying that a U.S. state senator's description of a controversial American compromise proposal for South-West Africa/Namibia is incorrect. The official, who asked not to be identified, said the account this week by Senator Steve Symms, a conservative Idaho Republican, was inaccurate. Beyond that, we are not saying anything, the official said.

Mr Symms had said that the State Department, in its first attempt at directly brokering an agreement between South Africa and Angola, had made a proposal on independence for South-West Africa/Namibia, under which 15,000 Cuban troops would remain in neighboring Angola.

In the past, South Africa and the United States have insisted that the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops in Angola should be withdrawn before South-West Africa/Namibia is granted independence. Mr Symms also said the compromise plan called for the implementation of UN Resolution 435, which he and other conservatives have said would give an upper hand to SWAPO, which has ties with the Soviet Union.

In a senate speech on Tuesday, Mr Symms called the plan an outright sellout of the forces who are on our side in Africa.

In Cape Town, a visiting U.S. conservative, Mr Howard Phillips, has said South Africa is outraged by a secret U.S. plan for the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia. He mentioned a similar plan to that quoted by Mr Symms. Mr Phillips, who is an anticommunist lobbyist, said he had met the South African deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, this week, and was encouraged that South Africa still insisted on a total Cuban withdrawal.

CSO: 3400/287



SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. DISINVESTMENT CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

MB211547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The American disinvestment campaign against South Africa was discussed on a number of political and academic levels in Southern Africa today.

In Cape Town the campaign featured in talks between the ministers of finance of Swaziland and South Africa. Mr B. S. Dlamini and Mr Barend du Plessis expressed concern over the detrimental effects that the withdrawal of foreign investments and other economic punitive measures could have on the development of Southern Africa.

The director of the Institute for American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Carl Noffke has made a sharp attack on the American disinvestment lobby.

Addressing the Maria Van Riebeeck Club in Johannesburg, he said that by focusing attention on racial discrimination in South Africa, the United States had highlighted racial discrimination in its own country. He said that the United States had been presumptuous enough to prescribe a code of conduct for South Africa while it practiced racism on home soil.

In Durban the director of the center for applied social sciences at the University of Natal, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said that the disinvestment campaign was not harming South Africa at this stage, but that it had focused attention on the need for reform in the country.

Addressing a symposium on unemployment, Prof Schlemmer said that the goals of the disinvestment campaign were being oversimplified in the United States. He said that the people promoting the campaign were demanding far more than could be reasonably envisaged in terms of political reform.

CSO: 3400/283

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF, AZAPO LEADERS EXPLAIN DIFFERENCES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 11

[Text] The UDF [United democratic Front] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization]--two of the most important black organizations in the country--have been crossing swords in a number of pitched battles during the last few months. The visit of Senator Edward Kennedy brought the differences between the two groups more clearly to the surface. Who are the people of UDF and Azapo, and what do they stand for? Neels Blom paid a call on leaders of both organizations in order to ascertain the depth of the differences.

We Want to Unite People against Apartheid--UDF

The UDF has no conflict with Azapo. As a matter of fact, Azapo has been invited time and again to work with the UDF in their common struggle against apartheid, says Mr Terror Lekota, spokesman for the UDF.

"The UDF is an umbrella-organization under which numbers of movements of ideologically and politically dissimilar beliefs function. However, this does not mean that those different organizations are subordinate to the authority of the UDF. No, they are altogether independent and autonomous.

"The branches of the UDF are not all political organizations. Church groups, labor movements and welfare organizations are among the groups that form the UDF. And they are all part of the UDF by virtue of one common interest--the struggle against apartheid.

"The structure of the UDF thus has the function of coordinating the common struggle.

"Azapo's conflict with us is ideological, but we have no concern with their ideology. The UDF itself has no specific ideology, but we want to unite people in a democratic way against apartheid," says Mr Lekota.

"Azapo has clearly stipulated that no Whites are welcome within the organization at this stage. They must work among their own people. This sort of racism cannot be tolerated by the UDF. Our struggle is precisely against racism.

"If any organization wants its members to be exclusively black or white or any other color, that is their privilege; it is of no concern to the UDF and does not affect their qualification for membership in the UDF," he says.

"The UDF welcomes white members because it is not only black people who are oppressed. Everyone in this country suffers in one way or other under the system. It is thus the responsibility of everyone to take part in the struggle for freedom.

"Ultimately a national conference must be held in which all the nation's people are represented. A basis for a peaceful, workable system must be created as a result of this conference."

The UDF says that it also wants to see at the conference organizations with dissimilar ideological convictions, such as Azapo.

"The aggressive attitude of Azapo agents does not contribute to this goal, however.

"It must also be added that the extent of the difference is quite disproportionate. The one or two instances of violence are the exception. Some people get too hot under the collar," said Mr Lekota.

A few days after the interview with DIE VADERLAND, Mr Lekota was placed under arrest in Port Elizabeth. He is being detained under the terms of Article 29 of the law for internal security.

#### We Wage War on Capitalism--Azapo

"The problem with the UDF is that they are carrying on the struggle against apartheid and the white minority government. Azapo does battle with capitalism, of which apartheid is only one manifestation," says the president of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), Mr Ishmael Mkhabela.

In an interview with DIE VADERLAND, members of Azapo's executive council said that although they have worked with the UDF in certain areas, and plan to continue to do so in the future, the ideological differences between them are so great that these two organizations will not be able to unite.

Azapo is working toward a workers' republic, based on socialist principles that will offer unique solutions for "Azania's unique situation." Its first great objective is to redistribute the prosperity of the country among the "historically rightful claimants."

After that, the education process and the organization of workers will begin to yield fruit in order to bring about the full nationalization of all industries in the country.

"In this way the workers will be able to share in the fruit of their work.

"The UDF will only strengthen capitalism and subject Azania still further to Western imperialism. They support the so-called 'Freedom Manifesto' in order by so doing to gain the sympathy of the expatriates," maintains Mr Mkhabela.

"We prefer to call it the 'Kliptown Manifesto.' Freedom is not guaranteed under the terms of that document."

He denies the connection between the former struggle between the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the ANC and the present difference between the UDF and Azapo. He also denies any relationships between foreign organizations and Azapo. "We are independent," he says.

To a question about how peaceful change can be brought about in the country, Mr Mkhabela replied that he does not believe that this is possible. He says that military actions are part of the process of liberation.

"The emancipation of Azania rests with the workers, and in this country the workers are black. For this reason, Azapo cannot accept white members at this time.

"The black man must first win back his self-respect. He must surmount his problems himself. It is on this level Azapo works. We have influence and support everywhere in the urban areas and even in the remotest corners of the countryside.

"At this moment, we are organizing trade unions and affiliating them with Azapo. Thus they get the opportunity to discuss politics through the National Forum."

Concerning the violent clashes between Azapo and UDF members, Mr Mkhabela says that the UDF people were the aggressors.

8117

CSO: 3401/175

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LEADERS FEAR GRADUAL REFORMATION

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 10

[Text] The threat of revolution in South Africa must be serious if it compels such a senior and responsible minister as Mr Louis le Grange to issue such serious warnings on its account.

In the past, according to him, the revolutionary climate was not as perceptible nor marked by such sophisticated organization as it is today.

Although the minister of law and order was cautious in his choice of words, what he said could nevertheless give rise to objections, if the situation does not warrant it. He might on the one hand be accused of alarmism, which could subvert the nation's trust. On the other hand, the words of the revolutionary groups could be cited as proof of their success.

His warning can thus be justified only if the security situation is so serious that such a warning proves more necessary than the deleterious consequences that it might cause to happen.

The facts that Mr le Grange mentioned and the daily news about the unrest in the black community confirm his appraisal of the threat, in our view. So we must make our voices heard in order that all of South Africa may become aware of the situation.

The political, social and economic factors that contributed to the disturbances must always be kept in view, and this the government does, working within the full extent of its powers to bring about change.

The more serious side of the problem, however, is that groups such as the South African Communist Party, the ANC, the UDF and such of its affiliates as the National Forum Committee and the radical trade unions--these two were singled out by Mr le Grange--have declared war on reform itself.

For them the point is not that reform is taking place too little and too slowly for their way of thinking. Rather, they look upon reform, with its goals of establishing an equitable system for all groups and of maintaining and expanding the free market system, as a threat.

A satisfied black community that finds the fulfillment of its aspirations in a new political system, greater economic progress and decent living conditions, will serve as a safety valve to blow off the head of steam worked up by the revolutionary elements, and bring it to a halt.

This is precisely why the attacks are being made against the Blacks themselves, against buildings and government and administrative structures that are working to improve their own situation; against black policemen, officials and elected representatives who strive for law, order and development. Black businessmen are already coming under fire, because they, too, represent the system upon which the revolutionaries have pronounced an anathema.

This brings us to the second part of Mr le Grange's warning, the most important one: that it is the revolutionaries who perpetrate these appalling crimes within the black communities and that it is in their own interest to combat the UDF and other organizations that are trying to make the nation ungovernable, through violence or other unlawful methods.

Blacks, however, cannot continue to hide in passive fear, waiting for the Whites to do the job for them alone.

They will have to rise out of their paralysis and, figuratively speaking, take up their hide-shield and fighting spear and, side by side with White, Colored and Asian, thus defend their rights against those who attack all of us indiscriminately.

8117

CSO: 3401/175



SOUTH AFRICA

GREATER BLACK ROLE IN CURBING UNREST ADVOCATED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Aren't the Police Blamed Too Often?"]

[Text] In a private conversation in which the security situation was discussed, including rather critical references to certain police activities, a well-known politician put forth an idea the other day to which South Africans should give some thought.

"Aren't the Police blamed too often," the politician wondered, "for situations for which political solutions should have been found?"

There is a great deal of truth in these words.

Hopeful

It is of course a fact that if law and order are not maintained in South Africa and anarchy should ensue, there will at any rate be no question of peaceful political solutions.

However, the way in which the law is enforced and order is maintained can help create a climate in which movement can be made towards lasting solutions.

This is why the successful security operations in those black residential areas in the Eastern Cape afflicted with unrest last weekend represented such a hopeful development.

First Line

It demonstrated not only that many blacks desire peace and quiet, but also that the preservers of law and order are not treated with as much suspicion as is often alleged, especially by radical leftist circles with their own precarious motives.

The fact that the Defense Force acted in a supporting capacity in these security operations apparently did not have the bad consequences that were feared in some circles.

Still, it continues to be desirable to use the Defense Force in such cases only as an exception. The Police, which should be trained and equipped to deal with situations of domestic unrest with a minimum of violence, must always be the first line of defense against impending anarchy.

Moreover, in South Africa's heterogenous circumstances, it appears to be absolutely necessary that in the first place use be made of the people of the various population groups in order to deal with disruptive situations among these groups.

#### Problem

This is a lesson that was driven home during the Soweto riots in 1976. The validity of this point of view is moreover evidenced by the relatively quiet national states, where black leaders themselves have assumed the functions of preserving order.

Outside the national states, the appearance of white preservers of justice is often like a spark in the powder keg. Obviously, political answers will have to be found whereby groups are enabled to manage at least an important part of their problems themselves, including the problems of their own security.

Equally obvious is the fact that matters are being seriously complicated by divisiveness among black groups, something that Nobel Prize laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu is now laboriously trying to help overcome.

Even so, it was recognized as early as 1976 with Soweto that local governmental bodies for blacks will have to gain greater powers than white municipalities. This means in particular that certain functions for preserving order should be included.

What could be more obvious than the supposition that blacks should maintain order in black communities?

This is a responsibility that in the past has sometimes been shoved all too conveniently onto the shoulders of whites. This form of "the white man's burden" must be ended. If blacks want greater say in the cities, they must also accept growing responsibilities.

Incidentally, it is these kinds of realities of the new policy in South Africa that those on the far Right want to avoid by wishing all people of color away to "homelands" or "heartlands"--but these are realities with consequences that they cannot escape through daydreams, even if they are pursuing their policy of fleeing to Morgenzon.

The country's greatest interests demand that political solutions for blacks be found outside the national states as well.

Hand

Such solutions will go hand in hand with the extent to which the security situation is kept under control--something for which a stronger Police Force with appreciable components from the community is a prerequisite. The fact that the Police must regularly turn down recruits from all groups shows that the necessary good will towards the [Police] Force is present, allowing more to be done in this direction.

12271

CSO: 3401/118

SOUTH AFRICA

# COMMENTARY ON TUTU'S ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE BLACK GROUPS

## Need to Contain Violence

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 9 May 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Black Danger"]

[Text] One might infer from Bishop Desmond Tutu's statements that the goal of his attempts at reconciliation is in fact to bring about a united black front against whites and the government. Such a reconciliation will not bring peace, nor will it promote the maintenance of law and order. For that matter, it is doubtful whether it will even ward off riots and unrest.

If this is the case, his conspicuous lack of influence need not be bemoaned too much. But this does not mean that the violent clashes between black factions are acceptable.

The riots began as demonstrations and rebellion against the authorities, and targeted blacks working within the system as well. Subsequently the inevitable happened, as blacks began massacring one another in a cycle of retribution that has now developed into a violent feud between AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the UDF [United Democratic Front]-ANC camp.

However, this violence could spill over into white areas, something that is right up the ANC's alley, as evidenced by its own sabotage and bombing attacks. And if this happens, then the flame is by the powder keg. It could cause a bloodbath between black and white that could destroy the attempt at reform. Then there would be revolution.

We have confidence in our security forces in their efforts to prevent something like this at all costs. But this is only a containment operation. Political and community leaders--including Bishop Tutu--are vested with the responsibility for defusing explosive situations in our midst through more enduring initiatives.

## Roots of Black Infighting

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 May 85 p 10

[Interview with Professor Dirk Kotze of development administration and African politics at the University of South Africa, by Otto Krause: "Black Disintegration is Legacy of the Past"; date and place not given]

[Text] Black against black has been the distinctive feature of recent violence in our country. The blame for this is to a large extent being put on the various factions of black politics, so much so that Bishop Desmond Tutu is currently making an attempt to bring about peace among blacks.

Professor Dirk Kotze of development administration and African politics at UNISA [University of South Africa] discussed the matter with Otto Krause.

[Question] What are the most important elements currently active in black politics?

[Answer] The groups active today in black politics are primarily derived from the large groups encountered in the 1950s and 1960s.

The UDF [United Democratic Front] can be regarded as the successor of the so-called Charterists who drafted the Freedom Charter in 1955 and who were non-racial. This group moved within the general sphere of influence of the ANC.

AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] for its part can be regarded as the descendent of the Africanists, who appeared as early as 1944 for the first time and who again gained attention in 1959 with the establishment of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. In the 1970s this group was again in the foreground with the Black Consciousness Movement.

Since then, this wing of black politics has been inspired by Marxist ideology.

Then there are the so-called pragmatists who have always wanted to use any available opportunities to stipulate the best possible system for their people. This current is encountered throughout black political history and is present today in organizations such as Inkatha.

[Question] What about the non-political or moderate masses of blacks?

[Answer] They can be called political observers who over the course of decades have indeed formed a good perception of politics. These people are potential political participants. At the moment they are to a large extent alienated from the political system, but, on the other hand, their opposition to political violence is very great.

They are just as concerned as average whites about the political violence now taking place, but they do wonder whether radical political change will not perhaps be to their advantage.

This is a highly fluid group that can be pushed in a specific direction by strong leadership.

[Question] What is the degree of discord between the elements that you have enumerated?

[Answer] There are sharp dividing lines on the basis of ideology. One could even say that the groups are hostile to one another, and the chances of organizations such as AZAPO and Inkatha working together seem to me to be very slim.

On the one hand, Inkatha is belittled by AZAPO as a group of collaborators; for its part, members of Inkatha were involved in a fight with members of the UDF on the campus of the University of Zululand. And AZAPO is called racist by the UDF.

We have here in fact the same historical dividing lines as there were between Charterists and Africanists in the 1950s. It has now been simply aggravated by the intervention of Marxist ideology.

[Question] What role does the banned ANC play in the background?

[Answer] It continues to play an important role, at least due to its international recognition.

There are several conspicuous parallels in the history of the founding of the UDF and the formulation of the ANC's Freedom Charter. There are also parallels in the aims of the Freedom Charter and of the Declaration drawn up by the UDF at its founding. Both organizations are multi-racial, while the UDF includes several former ANC members as patrons and officials.

[Question] What is more important in black politics: ideology or leadership?

[Answer] There are a few strong leadership figures who are capable, through the forcefulness of their leadership, of pushing followers in a particular direction, such as Captain Buthelezi of Inkatha, for example.

On the other hand, the large, moderate masses are actually leaderless.

Various reasons can be given for this, one of which is ideological pressure on potential leaders. A moderate leader is quickly reviled as a collaborator and/or done away with.

Also, past South African political policy has consciously broken up certain black leadership: only that in the homelands has been promoted.

[Question] How stable do you consider the black political system to be at the moment?

[Answer] It is usually said that building a black middle class promotes stability because it would then have shared interests with members of the middle class in other groups.



However, as long as the black middle class does not have access to the same rights and privileges as the other population groups, shared interests cannot develop, and such people become the potential leadership group in a revolutionary situation.

Then there are those in the black middle class who are indeed beginning to develop outside interests, and it is they who are presently the target of violence.

As a result, black political affairs are very fluid, and talk of unmanageability is not merely a fairy tale.

[Question] What will come of Bishop Tutu's attempts at reconciliation?

[Answer] The time has come for a person such as the bishop to make such an attempt.

The government is ready as never before to talk with black leaders about format. The success of Tutu's attempt will thus depend on the consolidation that he can bring about in black ranks and on what he brings up for negotiation.

12271

CSO: 3401/118

SOUTH AFRICA

ZULU PAPER SAYS REFORMS MEANINGLESS FOR BLACKS

MB211105 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 13-14 May 85 p 4

[Editorial in English: "Back to the Drawing Boards"]

[Text] The government is in real trouble if the reforms it is introducing are not perceived as such by the very people it is intended to impress and whose hearts are to be won. The scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act with section "16 of the Immorality Act and the provincial councils are just two of the important decisions taken by Mr P. W. Botha's beleaguered government lately. Both have been received with a resounding lack of enthusiasm by at least the blacks. And, let's face it, it is the blacks who matter most in the current push for change and a new order.

The lifting of bars that previously made it a punishable offence for couples to love across the colour line has been dismissed by most as of "utterly no consequence" to the black struggle for emancipation. It has been pointed out that it was never a priority concern in the first place, although in principle it was a repugnant and reprehensible as any of the 1,001 apartheid laws.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of Kwazulu and president of Inkatha, has already slammed the scrapping of the provincial councils as "another far-reaching, dictatorial grab of decision-making powers by central government." He points out quite pertinently, we think, that the move was taken without blacks being consulted. Chief Buthelezi's views on the future of our country cannot be ignored. The government has virtually admitted as much by agreeing to give its serious attention to the Buthelezi Commission report.

With a track record that is none too good, we can only urge the government, as we have done on so many other instances, to go back to the drawing boards. But this time they must in a practical and clearly visible way ensure the full and meaningful participation of all the people of South Africa.

CSO: 3400/283

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER SAYS LOUD ANTI-RSA PROTESTS SELF-DEFEATING

MB191025 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 May 85 p 28

[Editorial: "Message Drowned in Decibels"]

[Text] South Africans can be forgiven for believing that the international protest industry is engaged in a decibel auction; that the real contest is no longer over how and by whom South Africa should be governed, but over who can shout the anti-apartheid odds the loudest--and thus demonstrate his impeccable political morality to anyone who will listen.

From the antipodean twins, Bob Hawke and David Lange, who specialize in the persecution of sportsmen, to San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein who has awarded a halo to Bishop Tutu, from Jesse Jackson who upstaged the Washington demos by delivering his protest in Bonn, to Donald Woods dividing his time between appearing in Richard Attenborough's anti-apartheid movie and telling Mr Sonny Ramphal's Commonwealth Secretariat how to counter Pretoria's propaganda, the anti-South African bandwagon is becoming as bizarre as it is long, cumbersome and burdened with some very curious passengers.

There is obviously a difference, both in gravity and gravitas, between demos in Florida warning that they will make life difficult for Miss South Africa at a beauty pageant, and threats by the United States Congress that it will make life difficult for South African Airways.

But the motive is the same. A desire by politicians--both true and quasi--to show that, although defeated by most of the world's puzzling problems, from Third World poverty to Nicaragua, from unemployment to Afghanistan, there is one issue on which they can stand true and tall in the picket lines.

South Africa has thus fallen victim to the politician's incurable itch to do something--preferably in an area of the world where he will not have to carry responsibility for his actions.

And there's the rub. For if the motive is the same, so too is the problem.

If one assumes--as one must, at least for the sake of politeness--that Messrs Hawke, Lange, Jackson, Ramphal, Kennedy, Attenborough, Ms Feinstein and the rest of the protest industry--are serious about achieving change in South

Africa, then they are going about it the wrong way. There is an inverse ratio between the loudness of the protest and its effectiveness. Indeed, as the demos grow, and grow more idiotic, there is a disquieting tendency in this country to turn its back and tune out.

When that happens the protests will become totally counter-productive as the message the world is trying to give Pretoria is lost in the static.

CSO: 3400/283

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German  
18 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Although the South African chemical group AECI Ltd, which operates with British and American licenses, was able to increase its turnover in 1984 by 24 percent to 2.017 billion rands (1 rand equals about DM 1.62), it suffered losses on other fronts: higher finance costs, currency devaluations and cost pressure from imported goods caused a decline of net earnings on operations by four percent to 235 million rands, and after-tax profits sunk by 35 million rands to 109 million rands. The company, which has a range of products including chemicals, explosives, fertilizers, dyes, plastics and synthetic fibers, plans in 1985/1986 to construct more factories for producing explosives, a venture for which 1 billion rands have been allocated.

AECI is said to be the most important manufacturer of explosives in the world. Until recently -- and for over 80 years -- it held a monopoly on supplying the mining companies connected with the mining association. This is for a market that at an annual growth rate of six percent may have had a total worth of 4.5 billion rands in 1984. The company's previous production of dynamite and gelignite was expanded by the acquisition of a Dupont license held by competitor Phoenix Explosives, a subsidiary of the Hanhill Group, which operates also in Swaziland. This license is being marketed under the name Tovex Watergel.

In the explosives market, AECI is receiving other competition from the partly state-owned sassolite plants, now being started up. This venture will market under licenses of the Swedish Nitro Nobel company and the Atlas Powder Co, Dallas, an ammonium nitrate-based explosive carrying the brandname Emulite. In the past fiscal year, AECI assumed personal control over the five Coalplex facilities that it had previously operated jointly with the second-largest South African chemical company, Sentrachem, in manufacturing PVC, chlorine, carbide, acetylene and vinyl chloride monomers. It also took over from Triomf the fertilizer plants Chloorkop and Somerset West. The export of PVC, which in 1984 went to 31 countries outside Europe and America, is to be raised by 20,000 tons to 70,000 tons annually after production is increased in the Coalplex factory; in 1984, export earnings from this business reached some 35 million rands (fob).

The negotiations for a partnership in the paper trust Modi Paper Co were discontinued; also the plan to construct jointly with the Anglovaal company and the state development agency, Industrial Development Corp, a 230-million rand plant for manufacturing synthetic soda (sodium carbonate) was put on ice until the British BP company decided whether to mine natural soda (sodium carbonate) from the Makadigadi deposits in neighboring Botswana. South Africa imports about 0.25 million tons of soda annually. Furthermore, AECI this year will evaluate the cost-effectiveness of extracting semi-finished products from methanol and increase production capacity of urea by 25 percent to 1000 tons a day.

Sentrachem Ltd., whose range of products includes PIR (polyisoprene rubber), PBR (polybutadiene rubber), SBR (styrene butadiene rubber), alkylate, activated carbon, polystyrene, agricultural and industrial chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, as well as chemicals for foodstuffs and mining -- all manufactured with licenses from Goodyear -- was able to record in 1984 a considerably higher net profit of 52.9 (19.1) million rands on revenues that increased slightly to 723 million rands and earnings on operations that declined by 4 million rands to 104.8 million. Losses were posted only by the synthetic rubber Afprene plant, a 100-million rand investment, which -- according to bank reports -- actually stood at 400 million rands. The company is currently studying the economic feasibility of a 100-million rand plant for manufacturing "caustic soda/chlorine."

In 1984, the entire chemical industry felt the economic strains in South Africa as a result of the weak rand, high inventories and transport costs, even though a few companies were able to report respectable profits. The production index (1975 = 100) was 147.7 (126.8) in November 1984 for industrial chemicals; other chemical products 137.9 (147.6); rubber 110.0 (113.0); and plastics 144.6 (158.1). Companies were reported running at 86 percent capacity in 1984, while the total value of production was 12 billion and price increases -- with the exception of fertilizers -- were at 20 percent. The production costs for a range of chemicals exceeded appreciably the world level. Thus, the state-financed "Group for Technoeconomic Studies," a division of the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, joined others in the assessment that, for example, the local production costs for ethylene were twice as high as the world prices, which will fall by another 40 percent after Saudi Arabia begins production in 1985/86. Thus, according to the study, South African manufacturers of plastic products would have no chance of competing in the world market.

12399

CSO: 3420/61



SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE EDUCATION EXPANDING, ENCOURAGED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 11

[Text] Administrator Gene Louw said this week that he has no objection to the founding of an Afrikaans private school in Cape Province.

Mr Louw was approached as a result of reports that the idea of starting an Afrikaans private school is receiving more and more attention in the Rand and in Pretoria.

Substantial

Early next year in Pretoria, a second private Afrikaans Reformed [Church] elementary school will open, and in the Rand an Afrikaans private school is being planned by a group of business and professional people, who put primary emphasis on academic excellence. That school will probably begin operations early in 1987.

According to Mr Louw the provincial administration prefers that children receive their education in provincial schools, but it has no objection to private schools and in fact encourages them, especially when they are church-related.

Mr Louw pointed out that the founders of private schools must reckon with the high costs associated with such schools. Besides the outlay required for the purchase of a building, the running costs are substantial. And the instructional costs amount to some 1 500 rands per child per year, to which the government can contribute only 140 rands per child per year at the present time.

The goal of the contemplated Reformed elementary school in Pretoria is to offer an education in conformity with a point of view determined by the three Afrikaner churches' confessional documents, ABD Paul Kruger of Alberton told our correspondent in Johannesburg. He is the chairman of the Action for Reformed School Education (ARSO), which is cooperating with a parent-teacher association in Pretoria to bring this school into existence.

Yardstick

In no way does he envision an elite school, either. It is estimated that parents will have to pay between 1 000 and 1 200 rands per child per year, and even less if there is more than one child per family in the school.

The multiracial question has not come up yet, said ABD Kruger. The most important yardstick for admission will, in any case, be a Reformed Church outlook on life.

As far as curricula are concerned, the children will be taught at first in the traditional way, but a system is already being looked at, whereby children will learn to read very early and will thereafter forge ahead on an individual basis, under a program that is worked out for each of them.

The school will probably be established in one of Pretoria's northern districts in an already existing building.

8117

CSO: 3401/175

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MIRAGE III TRAINER CRASHES--A South African Air Force [SAAF] has crashed. The SAAF has announced that a Mirage III training aircraft from the 85th Combat Flying School in Pietersburg crashed about 30 km north of the town yesterday afternoon. The pilot and instructor, Major J. P. (Vessels) was killed in the crash, but a student aboard the plane, Captain L. du Plessis ejected safely. He was injured but is in a satisfactory condition in [the] hospital. A board of inquiry has been set up to investigate the cause of the accident. [Text] Umtata Capital in English 0600 GMT 23 May 85 MB]

CONVENTION TO END VIOLENCE--The Prebyterian Church of Southern Africa has called for a national convention to end the increasing violence in South Arica. In a statement issued in Johannesburg, the church says the major factor contributing to the violence is, in its words, the completely unacceptable injustice under which the black majority live. The church criticizes the action of the police, which it says all too often appears to be uncontrolled and provoked further violence. The statement also condemns what it calls the vicious and mindless anarchy of mobs and cynical political activists in the townships. The Presbyterian Church has called for political leaders to promote political consultation wherever possible and has warned that the spiral of polarization and violence must be broken. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 May 85 MB]

BOYCOTTS HARMING BLACK EDUCATION--The deputy minister of education and cooperation, Mr Sam de Beer, says boycotts are discouraging contributions to black education by private and other organizations. Mr de Beer said in an SABC program on black education that they also had a negative effect on prospective teachers. The number of failures increased, which in turn led to overcrowded classrooms. He said he believed that boycotts jeopardized black political progress because efficient management and administration depended on proper education and training. Mr de Beer said grievances at schools were often exploited to cause violence, although communications channels existed for the solution of problems. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 May 85 MB]

AWB THANKS POLICE--After a mass meeting held yesterday evening in the hall of the Pretoria municipal building, some 1 000 supporters of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) marched to the central police station to convey their thanks by letter to the police commissioner for the great work that was done by them during the most recent disturbances. The chanting group of people, with their leader, Mr Eugene Terre-'Blanche, who led the procession, delivered the memorandum to Colonel J. Loots, the commanding officer of the riot squad. The gathering in front of the police station, which brought the Pretorius Street traffic to a halt, concluded with the singing of the national anthem. At the meeting earlier that evening, Mr Terre-'Blanche had read the memorandum aloud to the assembly, declaring that the AWB is at the disposition of the police commissioner, to help in the maintenance of law and order. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in AFrikaans 1 May 85 p 5] 8117

CSO: 3401/175

TANZANIA

IRANIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON TOURISM, AID

LD191949 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 19 May 85

/Text/ The Islamic Republic of Iran says it intends to send a group of tourists to Tanzania in the next 2 months. The Iranian deputy minister for Islamic guidance in charge of pilgrimage and tourism, Mr (Behruz Mahkuki), told newsmen in Dar Es Salaam that he has come to Tanzania to see the possibility of bringing tourists. Mr (Mahkuhi), who arrived in Dar Es Salaam on Wednesday for a 5-day visit to Tanzania, said if all formalities, including granting of visas and landing permits are completed, the first batch of tourists would arrive in the country after the holy month of Ramadan, expected to start later this week. He said his tour of Tanzania would enable him to publicize African tourist potentials and strengthen cultural and tourism ties between the Islamic Republic and Tanzania.

He said he has come to study schedules of Air Tanzania Corporation and see the possibility of his country's tourists using ATC services from Dubai to Dar Es Salaam.

Mr Mahkuhi today left for Zanzibar to see tourists attractions there before flying back home in the afternoon. He has also visited Kenya on a similar mission.

Meanwhile, Iran has donated more than 2,000 tons of food to Tanzania. Iran's ambassador to Tanzania, ir Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali, said the food, including wheat, rice, cooking oil, dates, processed food and sugar arrived yesterday by a special ship from the Islamic Republic. He said some 1,200 tons of the food was for Tanzania mainland while another 1,200 tons would go to Zanzibar. He said there was a 40-seater bus and an ambulance for the Mwanaryamara hospital. The bus, to be used by the Ministry of Health, was donated by Iran's Red Crescent society.

Mr 'Ali said another congismment of medical equipment and laundry machines for the country's hospitals was expected in the country soon. He said the food and medical equipment were donated by the people of Iran to drought hit country, including Tanzania.

CSO: 3400/318

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN EXPORT REGULATIONS

EA232131 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 23 May 85

/Text/ The country's president, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has announced further measures to consolidate the economy by which private businessmen will now be allowed to export various commodities which the government does not export. Ndugu Mwinyi said the measure is aimed at boosting the nation's foreign reserves. Businessmen will be allowed to use half of the foreign currency they earned from their exports to buy commodities and import them into the country. Items covered are: red pepper, black pepper, ginger, curry powder, fruit and sea products, which the government does not export.

However, Ndugu Mwinyi called on the businessmen to export their commodities through acceptable channels so that the government's objectives of dealing with the bad economic situation are achieved. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council stressed that the government is ready to cooperate with noncitizens in order to start joint ventures, such as commercial fishing, hotel industry, and tourism industry and other things that would contribute to the economy of the nation.

Speaking on the reduction of prices, Ndugu Mwinyi urged businessmen to set their price structures in their own interest and in the interest of the citizens. He said, however, that the government will continue to import necessities such as rice and flour. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council has called on party and government leaders to have security programs in their branches. He cautioned citizens against increasing acts of theft, but added that security and defense would continue to seek out the culprits.

CSO: 3400/318



TANZANIA

'RADICAL OVERHAUL' OF ECONOMY REPORTED

HK240618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0202 GMT 24 May 85

/Article by Michael Anders/

/Text/ A radical overhaul of the Tanzanian economy is now proceeding apace, judging from a series of recent official decisions, as the country's leaders seek to get to grips with the chronic problems which have characterized its performance in recent years.

In the last month or so, the government of President Julius Nyerere has announced the redundancy of 27,000 civil servants, the denationalization of the country's formerly colonial sisal estates, and the lifting of a ban on housebuilding for rent.

Parastatal bodies deemed inefficient are being drastically pruned or entirely wound up, while subsidies had already come off basic foodstuffs and the prices of fuel and public services have been increased by as much as 50 percent in recent months.

These measures, whose trend is expected to continue in the months ahead, come as the government, despite growing pressures over the last 5 years, has still not reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for an economic package deal.

Yet, observers note, the latest measures, and others such as encouragement of the private sector and a further devaluation expected in next month's budget, go a long way to meeting the usual conditions posed by the IMF in exchange for its standby credits.

An acute shortage of foreign exchange due to a persistent balance of payments deficit, which has crippled the country's industry by starving it of essential inputs, means that a massive injection of foreign capital is needed if the economy is to be refloated, economic experts agree.

The total amount required, on the government's estimates, is at least 350 million dollars a year over 3 years. But international financial aid experts believe nothing like such an amount could be raised without a clear agreement with the IMF.

A World Bank official closely concerned with the Tanzanian economy explained that it was not so much the direct aid from the IMF but the "trigger effect" an agreement would have in bringing forth aid from the bank, for example, and from Tanzania's traditional aid donors in Western Europe.

President Nyerere, whose relations with the IMF have long been uneasy, has resisted the terms of an agreement which he believes would have adverse social effects and could provoke riots. He has also likened the IMF to a kind of "international finance ministry" seeking to impose measures on countries.

At the same time, he is clearly bowing, at least in part, to its kinds of advice. Explaining the turnabout decisions concerning the sisal estates and housing, he has admitted that mistakes have been made in the attempts to steer Tanzania on the path to a socialist state.

It appears as if the Tanzanian leader, who is to retire as executive head of state later this year, is at the moment implementing IMF-type measures without the country getting the advantages that such an agreement would be expected to bring.

However, he has said that he would like to conclude an agreement with the IMF, on condition that the terms are acceptable. He is also under friendly pressure from West European governments to sign.

President Nyerere was in Europe in March, West Germany's economic cooperation minister was in Tanzania earlier this month to see the situation first hand, and the Tanzanian leader was this week in West Germany, with visits to the Scandinavian countries next.

The message from these donor governments, which President Nyerere may be forced reluctantly to accept, is expected to be that they would be in a much better position to help Tanzania if it could reach an agreement with the IMF.

Observers believe therefore that an agreement might be reached even if by some more gradual process than has been the case for some other countries. President Nyerere has remarked that while the foreign experts might know what is best for the economy, he knows best what is acceptable to the country.

CSO: 3400/318

UGANDA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ATTACK BY SUDANESE CATTLE THIEVES

EA031747 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] It has been revealed that cattle rustlers from the Sudan attacked Agoro subcountry in Kitgum District between sixth and eighth of last month, killing 11 people and burning down 24 houses. A team of senior officials sent by the government last week to assess the damage caused by the raiders also established that the raiders took hundreds of domestic animals. The members of the team included the member of parliament for Kitgum North, Mr James Obol Ochola, the brigade commander northern Brigadier (Basiler Okhello Olara), the district commissioner Mr (Kaiga Twania), the administrative secretary of Kitgum and the commanding officer of the 13th battalion.

Addressing the people of Agoro, Mr Obol Ochola said the raid is of great concern to the government because it is the worst attack of its kind in a decade in the area. He said a representation is being made to the Sudanese authorities to work out a bilateral solution to the current problem. He also expressed the need to work out seriously ways and means of settling this insecurity problem by traditional means procedure and customary concepts of justice that exist between the peoples of Agoro and neighboring community in the Sudan.

He also called for regular administrative and traditional border meeting, the opening of normal horizontal links between the Sudan and Uganda, with customs, [words indistinct] and regular meetings between border authorities of the two countries in the interest of border security. An elder in Agoro, Mr (Otim) said the people of Agoro were [word indistinct] by the government concern about their security and promised that they would do everything possible to cooperate with the government to maintain peace and stability in the area. He assured the members of the team that the people of Agoro have full confidence in the government and are ready to play an active part in the rehabilitation of the economy of the country ruined during the rule of murder and terror.

CSO: 3400/234

ZAIRE

AZAP SAYS LIFE RETURNING TO NORMAL IN MOBA

AB221810 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1622 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 20 May (AZAP)--Moba, it should be recalled, is the chief town of an area of the same name situated in the northern part of the Shaba Region, and which was invaded in mid-November 1984 by a horde of armed outlaws who came from a neighbor of Zaire. Their adventure lasted only 48 hours, thanks to the prompt intervention of the Zairian Armed Forces. The invaders in flight found refuge in the bush before returning to their departure point in a "run-for-your-life" retreat. Many people, taken by panic, evacuated Moba until calm and security returned.

A group of local and foreign journalists have just spent 2 days in Moba and they unanimously agree that normal activities have resumed.

Once again a plot has been foiled and an adventure aimed at creating psychological confusion has been stopped. The adventure was aimed at demonstrating that Shaba remains fragile and constitutes a perpetual flashpoint in Zaire; that whatever is said, the Zairian Army remains weak and disorganized; and that the civilian population should be fearful of it. Our enemies and detractors, once again, have been disillusioned.

Evidently Moba has come back to life again and the adventure of mid-November 1984 was simply beating the air, because it neither took the edge off the farmers' ardor to work, nor disorganize the production and distribution channels of an area which remains a great hope for neighboring areas in Shaba and even for Kasai Oriental and Kivu, as a big producer of corn, meat and fish.

According to local traders' estimates, Moba's agricultural production for 1985 will be greater than that of last year. So great is the hope for bumper harvest in Moba that for the marketing season of agricultural products of the area, which began on 15 May, Moba has recorded an impressive influx of traders in the region. Moba is once again living in hope and peace.

CSO: 3400/234

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET TECHNICAL PROPOSALS STUDIED--It has been announced in Lusaka that the Zambian Government is studying Soviet proposals to help in various technical fields, including metallurgy. The Soviet trade councillor, (Anatoliy Duanino), reported last night that the proposals include the introduction of advanced technology for the processing of (lean?) copper ore, construction of agriculture and power engineering, vocational centers, and the construction of a metallurgical works. Mr (Duanino), who was speaking after a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler's fascism, said these possibilities are a result of the Soviet's people's efforts to rehabilitate the postwar economy. /Text/ /Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 May 85/

SWEDISH GRANT ANNOUNCED--It has been announced in Lusaka that the Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA- has given Zambia a grant of 47.5 million kwacha for the agricultural, health, and educational sectors. According to the agreement, which was signed in Lusaka today, SIDA will also consider increasing the import support program to assist Zamiba reduce its balance of payments problems. /Excerpt/ /Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 85/

CSO: 3400/319

ZIMBABWE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. SOUTHERN AFRICA POLICY

MB211253 Harare THE HERALD in English 9 May 85 pp 4, 5

[First part of two part article by Zimbabwean Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Witness Mangwende: "A Detailed Analysis of 'Constructive Engagement'"]

[Text] --The policy of constructive engagement has represented, since President Reagan took over, the hallmark of his administration's political attitudes in southern Africa.

--Widely regarded to be the brainchild of the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, constructive engagement ostensibly stands for and advocates non-violent change in apartheid-ruled South Africa.

--There are those who believe that the policy is nothing but a cover-up for the Reagan Administration's active collaboration with the apartheid regime.

--Those who belong to this school of thought argue that under cover of constructive engagement, the apartheid regime has been allowed to sharpen its claws and has let loose a reign of terror in South Africa, Namibia, Angola and Mozambique.

--They say because constructive engagement rules out any meaningful economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, it has made it strong and weakened the African independent states in the region.

--They conclude that it was precisely for this reason that the policy was formulated in the first place and that as far as that goes, it has achieved its goal.

--Others believe, however, that constructive engagement is a result of the Reagan administration's misunderstanding of the political requirements in the region.

--They say the policy has failed and should be changed in favour of a more positive and action-packed policy based on a more realistic understanding of the nature of the apartheid regime.



--In this thought-provoking two-part article, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, deeply analyses this controversial American policy towards southern Africa.

In a hastily-called press conference last December, in which he sought to explain the implications, or non-implications of certain remarks President Ronald Reagan had made a few days earlier concerning South Africa, the United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, went to some lengths to assure the assembled press and, quite obviously the South African Embassy officials too, that there had not, in fact, been any shift in overall U.S. policy towards South Africa.

At a White House ceremony marking International Human Rights Day, President Reagan had said that he and his administration viewed racism "with repugnance" and, in calling for an end to the forced removal of South African blacks from their communities, detention without trial and the lengthy imprisonment of black leaders, he had urged the government and people of South Africa to move towards a more just society.

These remarks, representing a most outspoken, albeit oblique, criticism of the Pretoria regime and its apartheid policies by a Western political leader renowned for his ultra-conservatism and his attitude of patient tolerance towards white-ruled South Africa, gave cause for some hope and a great deal of speculation suggesting that perhaps patience had finally worn thin and that a change in United States policy might be imminent.

Dr Crocker, however, saw to it that such hopes were, for the time being anyway effectively crushed and gave assurances that "constructive engagement," which he said really meant "quiet diplomacy" or "something like it" would continue.

The president's remarks came in the wake of increasingly widespread racial unrest in South Africa and, perhaps more importantly, in response to an unprecedented demonstration of popular support and sympathy within the United States itself for the brutally oppressed black majority of South Africa, the foremost victims of Pretoria's institutionalised racist system.

It is interesting to note that rather than accept the level of protestation within the United States as a clear and unequivocal rejection of current American policy towards South Africa, the authorities in Washington have chosen instead to view the rightful anger and disdain of its own citizens as merely the result of a "misunderstanding" on their part of course of the official attitude towards South Africa and of the significance of "constructive engagement."

Before looking at constructive engagement as a "policy" of sorts, it is useful to examine the term itself and, indeed the confusion the use thereof appears to engender both within the United States and abroad.

It emerged in early 1981 as the brainchild of its chief architect and most ardent supporter, Dr Crocker, then the newly-appointed assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

It has been most widely used overall American "policy" towards Southern Africa in general but especially South Africa itself.

As a "policy" it was based on the clearly misguided and erroneous assumption that not withstanding all the years of contemptuous defiance of international opinion engendered by its domestic and regional policies, the South African Government would actually be more amenable, and might well respond more positively, to a softer approach.

"Constructive engagement" allegedly advocated persuasion through closer contact with Pretoria rather than obligation through rejection of its policies and the isolation of the regime as a whole.

The recent wave of anti-apartheid protests in both the United States and South Africa, the focusing of international attention on the Reagan administration's foreign policy "scorecard" at the end of the first four years in power, and the very pertinent questions being asked regarding the success or otherwise of "constructive engagement," collectively appear to have had some effect on the hitherto widespread use and, indeed, meaning of the term.

Whereas Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, had continued to insist that "constructive engagement" was indeed a definitive policy of the U.S. administration towards South Africa, President Reagan himself, both in a press conference after his meeting with Bishop Desmond Tutu early in December and in his Human Rights Day address the same month, chose rather to use the expression "quiet diplomacy" when referring to his administration's overall approach towards Pretoria.

In his almost apologetic attempt (i.e., to South Africa) some days later to explain what the President really meant and what he (Crocker), but not necessarily the rest of the administration, means by "constructive engagement," Dr Crocker only served to confuse his audience even further.

Having likewise abandoned, albeit temporarily, the term "constructive engagement" for that of "quiet diplomacy," Dr Crocker then explained that this new term did not in fact refer to a foreign policy as such nor did it refer to a strategy. "Quiet diplomacy," he said, "is a means towards an end; it is a tactic."

Having thus "clarified" the position, Dr Crocker then sought to perform an immediate about-face and, taking a slightly broader view of the whole, reconfirmed that "constructive engagement" is after all "a policy aimed at supporting the peace process in the entire southern African region," and also "encouraging the process of change domestically in South Africa."

Perhaps the final word on the issue was that attributed to an understandably unidentified "senior administration official" who, sensing the unmistakably heavy fusion in the air, sought to bring all the different tangents together by blandly describing the concept of "quiet diplomacy" as being a "policy tactic."

On the surface this would appear to be an unnecessary exercise in semantics.

A tactic, after all, can be a strategy in itself or it may also form part of a larger, overall strategy which in turn, represents the method by which one achieves a set goal.

The achievement of that goal must surely represent a set policy, and when that goal, is to be achieved by one nation in respect of its relationship with another nation or nations, then that policy must of necessity be dubbed "foreign."

Dr Crocker's attempts, therefore, to distance the term "constructive engagement" from official U.S. foreign policy or to deny that it is a foreign policy in itself, can be construed to have some significance.

For, surely, one would only want, or be obliged, to adopt such a distancing strategy when the tactic one has been advocating for so long has finally proved to be an utter failure and when the risk to others of "political contamination" therefrom is high.

The fact that there is obvious confusion within the Reagan administration itself as to what exactly "constructive engagement" is or, perhaps more pertinently, what it is not, goes some way towards explaining the difficulty that administration has been having in trying to convince the world at large that it has in fact been successful in its endeavours.

It would appear rather obvious that if one does not know, really, what one is doing, then surely one cannot meaningfully determine whether or not one is being successful in doing it.

Of course, Washington has said that its overall policy towards South Africa is one of stating that "apartheid is repugnant," and of "encouraging the development of full democracy (there) and (the) enjoyment of rights for all of South Africa's citizens." And indeed, Dr Crocker himself has stated that in South Africa the administration seeks "progress towards what we term a government based on the consent of the governed," and "constructive change away from apartheid."

Explaining this more fully, he has in fact said:

"We assume that what we're talking about its movement towards equal participation in the economic and political field for all of South Africa's citizens."

This appears to be most encouraging indeed, but one does find the use of the expression "we assume that what we're talking about..." rather curious, if not a little depressing; for, surely the Reagan administration should know what it is talking about when it airs its views and when it articulates its acclaimed policy on this vital subject.

Taking a broader view, and with particular reference to the quest for regional peace and security, Washington has enunciated its overall policy goals on the southern African sub-region in the following terms:

--To obtain an internationally accepted settlement in Namibia on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435;

--To reduce gross-border violence in both direction between South Africa and its neighbours; and

--To encourage a regional climate of detente and the withdrawal of foreign forces.

In broad terms, these policy goals correspond more or less with those of the vast majority of the international community which sees the southern African situation as comprising of three basic but inter-related issues:

(A) The question of apartheid itself and the continuing brutal repression of the black majority by a white minority within South Africa itself,

(B) The question of Namibia and the continued illegal occupation of that territory by South African troops, and

(C) The question of South African aggression against all of its neighbours and Pretoria's overall policy of regional blackmail and destabilisation through the indiscriminate, but coldly calculated, use of its military and economic strength.

If there is a common denominator or theme running throughout the entire South African perspective it is, of course, the spectre of apartheid, the very existence of which serves to promote regional tension, instability and insecurity.

In order, therefore to address oneself to the issues of southern Africa with any real intention of success, one must, of necessity, concentrate on this central theme, that is to say, on the evil of apartheid itself. To fashion one's policy priorities in a manner which skirts around or seeks to avoid this issue altogether is, in reality, to court disastrous failure and to promote the continuation of suffering and misery in the sub-region as a whole.

Having thus established what in essence constitutes U.S. policy towards South Africa specifically, and towards southern Africa in general, we should come to the actual concept of "constructive engagement" or "quiet diplomacy." What role does it play or what is it supposed to achieve within the context of the overall policy?

Mrs Kirkpatrick, referring obviously to "constructive engagement" in terms of South Africa alone has doggedly maintained that the U.S. adopted it as a "policy" in order to try to settle the question of South Africa itself by encouraging constitutional evolution.

Another U.S. Government source says that "constructive engagement" seeks to support all those who are making a commitment to peaceful change away from apartheid.

Meanwhile, Dr Crocker, momentarily forgetting his assertion that "constructive engagement" is not a foreign policy, says adamantly that it is not a policy



towards South Africa alone: "It is a regional policy aimed at supporting the peace process in the entire Southern African region...in addition, of course, to supporting the process of change domestically in South Africa."

Having thus clarified exactly what "constructive engagement/quiet diplomacy" really is and what it is supposed to achieve, let us examine how successful or otherwise it has been in realising the stated foreign policy goal of the United States Government.

On the situation in South Africa itself, the U.S. Administration insists that "quiet diplomacy" has led to change and what they term "constructive progress" being made "there now exists," they say, "clear evidence of a climate more favourable for change."

A closer examination, however, will reveal that the situation on the ground does not in fact correspond with this baseless optimism.

The Americans like to describe the cosmetic constitutional changes introduced by the South African regime last year as a "positive step." But they have in the end admitted that the so-called dispensation has failed to address the primary political issue, namely political and social justice for the oppressed black majority in South Africa.

The Reagan Administration has now found it "ironical" that the constitutional changes have "forced the future political role of blacks to the top of the public agenda."

"Outrageous" would have been a more appropriate adjective--outrageous because all that the so-called changes have achieved has been to highlight, more blatantly than ever before, the South African regime's total disregard for the natural and legitimate aspirations of over 75 percent of its population.

How can we be persuaded to believe that "constructive engagement" interprets this outrageously unfair position as a "positive step"?

As evidence of what "constructive engagement" and/or "quiet diplomacy" has helped to produce, Dr Crocker has also pointed to the emergence of a "free trade union movement" which he says represents, "a dramatically different situation than that which existed just five years ago."

He has further remarked thus: "I mean, here we are, in this country (the United States of America), having major expressions of public concern about the detention (in South Africa) of labour leaders."

Whereas the emergence of a trade union movement does indeed constitute a positive development the irony of Dr Crocker's words is nothing short of tragic. If one may venture to ask, what is the use of having a "free trade union movement" when its leaders are themselves deprived of their freedom?

The U.S. Administration publicly boasts of the efforts it making through "quiet diplomacy" of course, in search of improvement in the field of human and civil rights within South Africa.

Whereas these efforts are undoubtedly well-intentioned what, if one may ask, has changed when news reports emanating from South Africa continue, even today, to detail unlawful and unwarranted cases of detention, torture, execution and banning; the forced removal of thousands of blacks from their homes; and the refusal to grant urban residency rights to black South Africans?

The events which took place in Uitenhage in South Africa on the very anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville murders, provide a tragically graphic illustration of the very lack of progress achieved through "constructive engagement."

The U.S. Administration also boasts of the "concrete, tangible support" it provides to "the groups, institutions and processes which are essential to change in South Africa," and of the series of programmes it has devised to assist the victims of apartheid.

This assistance may indeed be very generous and quite welcome, but surely the treatment of an illness after it has caused injury is not the same, nor can it be as effective, as preventing that illness in the first place.

Surely the expectation would be that more such effort be directed towards halting the ever-increasing flow of such victims rather than helping them after they have already become victims.

Confronted with all these and indeed many more glaring indications of a progressive deterioration in the South African situation, we must surely ask ourselves where the evidence is of the so-called progress towards a more favourable climate for change.

The sad truth of the matter is that apartheid continues to thrive and that no matter what the boffins in Washington and Pretoria may say the tactic of "quiet diplomacy" has, in the end, served only to give the boers more time to further consolidate their evil system of apartheid and all that it represents.

It would be more honorable and honest too, on the part of those who insist on noting progress where there is clearly none whatsoever, to admit that they have failed in their efforts

[Second part of article by Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende: "A Detailed analysis of Constructive Engagement"; passage in slantlines in bold-face]

[Text] //Below is the concluding article in a two-part analysis by Dr Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs, of the controversial American policy of "constructive engagement" towards apartheid-ruled South Africa and its implications for the Southern African region.//

Regarding the situation in Namibia; on 26 September, 1984 Dr Crocker told the United States Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Africa that "we are closer to the threshold of Namibian independence than ever before."



And in December of the same year he claimed that an agenda for negotiation on Namibia and Angola had been defined and had been accepted, "whether willingly or reluctantly," by all the parties involved.

Indeed, he went on to say that "we've seen agreement about the principles that would form a package settlement on Namibia and what remains to be done is to translate that agreement in principle into concrete understandings."

The international optimism and cheer generated by these premature and ill-advised remarks was, of course, totally unfounded and it amounted to nothing less than a deliberate misrepresentation of the situation as it stood on the ground.

Whilst claiming continuing loyalty to and faith in, UN Security Resolution 435 as agreed to in 1978 by all parties, including SWAPO and the South African Government, it has become patently clear that the Reagan Administration through its so-called policy of "constructive engagement," and in full collaboration with the racist Pretoria regime is doing its utmost to undermine the UN Plan for Namibia.

One could not possibly fail to realise, then that the introduction of "linkage" into the Namibian equation was a calculated attempt to torpedo any progress towards the implementation of Resolution 435.

But, having been identified as such linkage has been actively resisted by the international community as a whole.

The impression created erroneously if not deliberately, by Dr Crocker just last year to the effect that the Angolan Government had been persuaded to accept the hitherto rejected principle of linkage was yet another element of this overall strategy to split Frontline State unity, to reduce international pressure on South Africa, and to bypass Resolution 435 altogether.

Speaking on his return from a one-day Frontline State Summit in Arusha, Tanzania, last November, the prime minister, Cde Mugabe, stressed that contrary to this impression created by Dr Crocker the Angolans had not in fact accepted the linkage principle at all and that it appeared the United States and South Africa were "acting fraudulently on the whole question."

A week later, Dr Crocker conceded that there existed a "substantial gap to be bridged on the specific question of sequencing the relationship of timing as between South Africa's commitments under Resolution 435 and Angola's commitment on the Cuban issue."

And that gap, he said, "will need to be bridged."

Given that the Cuban linkage issue continues to form an integral part of the "constructive engagement" approach, and that the Frontline States (Angola included), supported by the OAU and the vast majority of the international community, have not and will not accept it as being of any relevance whatsoever to the attainment of sovereign independence by Namibia, it would be

wrong for anyone to imply that "we" stand on the threshold of that dream or that "we" are about to bridge that gap: for it is just not true.

Regardless of what officials in the United States State Department might think or say, it is our submission that Namibia is in fact further from true freedom and sovereign independence today than it was even prior to the emergency of the obnoxious "constructive engagement" and that the introduction of this so-called "policy" into the overall Namibian equation has, in reality, had the effect of delaying any movement towards achieving the long-overdue decolonisation of that territory.

True, there may have been an element of peripheral movement and a great deal of the seemingly popular and perhaps impressive "shuttle diplomacy" but the end result of all this can only be described as negligible, if not wholly negative, in terms of meaningful progress towards the objectives in question.

In the words of Mr Jerry Funk, an Africa specialist who served in the National Security Council under the Carter Administration..."all that 'constructive engagement' has accomplished is to give the South Africans four more years of breathing space in Namibia."

On the broader question of regional peace and security, and the role "constructive engagement" has played on the promotion thereof; again, we find that very serious and indeed justified doubts abound regarding the validity of the "quiet diplomacy" approach advocated and implemented by the Reagan Administration since it took office four years ago.

Much has been made of the Lusaka and Nkomati agreements and both have been hailed as "milestones" in the search for regional security and peaceful co-existence.

Had South Africa kept, or been forced to keep to its side of the bargain, these peace accords perhaps could have heralded a new era of stability and co-operation within the sub-region and could have also been of lasting benefit to all.

Predictably, however, Pretoria has shown itself either unwilling or unable, or perhaps both, to meet the commitments it so readily made to both the Angolans and Mozambicans; instead, South African-sponsored subversion and aggression continue to create havoc and misery in both these countries.

In spite of the public and much publicised commitment by the South African Government to withdraw its troops from southern Angola, it is nevertheless a fact that parts of Angolan territory still remain under Pretoria's control.

In addition to this the UNITA bandits, as well as mercenaries, who openly acknowledge South African support and sponsorship, continue their murderous campaign of dissidency with complete disregard for the misery and suffering they are inflicting upon the country and its people as a whole.

In Mozambique the evidence of South African involvement with, and continuing support for, the MNR bandits is so overwhelming as to be undeniable at all.

And yet when asked to comment on Pretoria's obvious failure to honour its pledge under the Nkomati Accord, Dr Crocker said the United States did not see "any evidence of a pattern of violation of the nonaggression treaty the two countries signed."

Pretoria's aggression is not, of course, confined to Mozambique and Angola alone but extends to a greater or lesser degree, to all countries in the sub-region.

Examples abound in this respect. It was a South African-backed group of mercenaries who shattered the natural beauty and calm of the Seychelles Islands in November 1981 in a heavy-handed but failed attempt to topple the government there, and to replace it with a puppet administration loyal to the Pretoria regime.

Even the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho, which cannot in any conceivable manner be seen as representing a threat to the security of South Africa, has not escaped Pretoria's brutality. Indeed on 9 December 1982, the racist regime's troops and helicopter gunships launched a murderous attack within the capital of Maseru itself, killing and wounding numerous innocent refugees, most of them women and young children.

Within Zimbabwe the evidence of continuing destabilisation grows with each day that passes.

Not only have we been subjected to open South African military aggression on several occasions, but Pretoria has also sought to inflict severe damage upon our economy and our economic infrastructure by using its MNR bandits to sabotage vital sectors of our fuel supply and export/import transport systems through Mozambique.

South African financial and logistical support for the bandit groups operating within Zimbabwe is a further undeniable element of Pretoria's overall campaign of hostility towards Zimbabwe, as is the unrelenting, insidious propaganda war being directed against us through the South African media and through such clandestine channels as the so-called Radio Truth broadcasting from the northern Transvaal.

Although this policy of deliberate destabilization began a long time before the Reagan administration came to power, it is a fact that the last four years have seen a most significant increase in both the level and intensity of that aggression.

One need look no further than the policy of "quiet diplomacy" in order to find the reason for this escalation.

Without the restraining hand of Washington to keep them within certain parameters of action, the South Africans have in fact "run amok." In the name of peace, and with the quiet acquiescence of their closest allies in the West, they have wreaked destruction and terror upon the region on an unprecedented scale.

"Constructive engagement" appears to accept that this should be so and that the independent states of the region should capitulate to Pretoria's obvious economic and military dominance if they wish to live in peace.

Cde Mugabe was thus more than justified when, on return from Arusha, he asked the central question: "Are we left to judge that the so-called policy of 'constructive engagement' has now turned to a policy of 'constructive instigation' of the Botha regime to resort to a policy of blackmailing South Africa's neighbours into succumbing to apartheid so it can gain respectability?"

"Are we not therefore justified in concluding that the Reagan administration has, in fact, all along been instigating the South African regime to carry out acts of aggression and sabotage against us in order to coerce us politically to accept South Africa regardless of its inhuman system?"

Is this collusion between Pretoria and Washington, legitimised under the umbrella of "constructive engagement" therefore, not tantamount to active participation by the present U.S. administration in South Africa's plan to extend its economic colonisation over the entire sub-region and to establish a "constellation of Southern African states," one over which Pretoria would reign supreme?

The Americans would of course deny this but their actions make it difficult for us to reject the possibility of such collusion altogether.

Given the failure of South Africa to honour its commitments to peace under the Lusaka and Nkomati agreements and given the mounting tension and instability in the region, the direct resulting of continuing South Africa--sponsored destabilisation--for all of which the policy of "constructive engagement" must bear a large portion of responsibility--it is once again difficult, if not impossible, to accept Dr Crocker's assertions that the "quiet diplomacy" approach has achieved progress in encouraging a "regional climate of detente" and in strengthening the "framework of regional security in South Africa."

The verifiable and tragic situation on the ground just does not bear out this sort of spirited but, alas, most convincing defense of the "constructive engagement" approach to U.S. diplomatic activity in this part of the world.

The truth of the matter is that, yet again, that approach has failed, and failed miserably, to produce the goods. Indeed, as one has clearly demonstrated, whether one calls it "constructive engagement" or "quiet diplomacy" or whether one views it as a foreign policy, a strategy or a mere tactic, there can be no escaping the painful fact that it has failed, and disastrously at that.

As an all-embracing guide for the official American approach towards South Africa and the rest of southern Africa, "constructive engagement" has, in all spheres and at all levels, consistently failed to achieve any meaningful progress towards the overall foreign policy goals as enunciated by the Reagan administration when it took office four years ago.

It is an abysmal record indeed and a devastating indictment, surely of the validity of the "quiet diplomacy" method.

For anyone to continue to advocate, let alone implement, such an unscrupulous policy in the face of such a lamentable, indeed dismal, result, and in the face of such widespread rejection thereof, is surely to display a very reckless, even contemptible, disregard for the wishes and well-being of the people of southern Africa as a whole.

The rising tensions in southern Africa and the increasing anger of its people at the continuing outrages of apartheid and the racist Pretoria regime demand swift and meaningful change, a demand which should not, indeed cannot, be ignored or merely glossed over by the "quiet diplomacy" of the past. It is already far too late for that.

President Reagan himself has conceded that "there are occasions where quiet diplomacy is not enough."

Perhaps he would have been more accurate if he had said that there are occasions, and this is surely one of them, where "quiet diplomacy" is just not appropriate. Indeed, he could have won our admiration by telling the Pretoria regime openly that enough is enough.

CSO: 3400/311



ZIMBABWE

# SUNDAY MAIL SUPPORTS STATE OF EMERGENCY

MB220639 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Good Reason"]

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Simbi Mubako, gave cogen reasons in his effort to persuade Parliament to extend the state of emergency for another six months. He enumerated cases of murders and rape by bandits and dissidents.

But we believe that the most persuasive argument for the extension of the emergency is the need to ensure that the forthcoming elections are held in a conducive and peaceful atmosphere. Deductive speculators and dismal Jeremiahs are already predicting elections characterised by violence.

Common sense demands that the government must arm itself with all the necessary instruments of power to enable it either to forestall any violence or to deal with it effectively if it raises its ugly head.

There is no harm in taking precautions by arming itself with emergency powers, which may not be used at all. And yet there can be great harm if the government remains passively complacent. It will be taking chances with the lives of people and state security.

Emergency powers are required, not only to deal with dissidents and bandits, but also to nullify the nefarious activities of agents provocateurs who are likely to be planted by inimical external forces to cause maximum confusion during the elections.

However, we are of the opinion that the post-elections period must be used for a thorough review of the state of emergency with a view to abolishing it, or letting it lapse. The emergency gives Zimbabwe the false international image of a country still fighting a war. And yet the truth is that the war ended with the advent of independence in 1980, and there is visible peace all over the country, even in Matabeleland, despite dissidents and bandits.

As long as there is a state of emergency it is difficult to convince outside people and prospective investors that there is normal peace in Zimbabwe, if not greater peace than obtained in many countries of the world. The dissidents in this country and their insignificant number area a fleabite compared with



insurgents and their activities in many countries that deal with them by other means than a state of emergency.

In addition, the unpleasant irony and contradiction of a government of former freedom-fighters perpetuating the very state of emergency that was contrived and used by a colonial regime to fight against them, is difficult to get used to, and must be brought to an end. It gives responsibility to dissidents and bandits--when the same instrument that was used against freedom-fighters is used against them. We concede that it was necessary and inevitable to continue the state of emergency after independence because the situation was chaotic. It is different now, and will be thoroughly different after the elections.

The original state of emergency, now almost 20 years old, should not be renewed after the elections. The fact that it was originally instituted by the Rhodesian Front to fight freedom-fighters is enough reason why it should go. If necessity demands, a new state of emergency, originating in the new circumstances of majority rule and independence, can be started after the elections.

It is our serious opinion that at that point in time there will be devised sufficient other instruments of power to deal effectively with any malcontents trying to challenge a legally constituted authority.

At the risk of prolixity, we wish to reiterate that this will be food for thought for the government that will emerge out of the forthcoming elections. We have to avoid a mental state of affairs, being human as we are, whereby we unthinkingly resort to a state of emergency as a matter of habit.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

SWEDISH ASSISTANCE--A development cooperation agreement worth 43 million dollars was signed between Zimbabwe and Sweden in Harare today. Two other agreements, one specifying particular fields of cooperation, and an emergency relief agreement worth about 1 million dollars (?were) also signed. The development cooperation agreement covers the areas of education, health, (input) support, personnel and consultancy funds to improve public administration. [Excerpt] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 24 May 85 MB]

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